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Pages

LAST EDITION

DR. KELLY EXPLAINS PASTORAL LETTER AS TO RECRUITING

Roman Catholic Archbishop of
Sydney Denies He Made
Redress of Irish Grievances
Condition of Support in War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australian Bureau

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Dr. Kelly, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Sydney, has explained his now famous Pastoral which was generally considered as meaning that Home Rule in Ireland and state aid for Roman Catholic schools were the price which must be paid for recruits of his faith.

Speaking at Boolaroo, Dr. Kelly said that he had dealt with the subject of our duty of winning the war, had pointed out hindrances and had asked that they should be removed. No newspaper had a right to put on his words the mischievous construction which had been placed on them. They were not conditions upon which Roman Catholics would assist in the war. The construction which had been given them was that Roman Catholics would not voluntarily take part in the war. That was wrong. Roman Catholics had done their best, were doing and would continue to do their best to win the war. Those men who had sacrificed some years of their earthly existence by going to the war would have a higher reward in eternity. There was talk of righting injustices abroad, but why not right injustices at our doors? An injustice was done to Roman Catholics in regard to their schools, where the children were taught the same subjects as at the public schools. The injustice was done to the parents, who were citizens of the state. (Roman) Catholics want peace," said Dr. Kelly, "and they want victory also."

To this statement of Dr. Kelly the Sydney Daily Telegraph replied in an editorial article in part as follows: "Archbishop Kelly at Boolaroo on Sunday complained that the newspapers had placed a false construction on his recent Pastoral. He had, he declared, no intention of bargaining. It was not the newspapers alone. We doubt if anyone could have read his Pastoral without coming to the conclusion that he made the redress of certain Roman Catholic and Irish grievances a condition of support in the war—and the only effective way in which the (Roman Catholic) Church can help in the war is by using its great influence in favor of recruiting. The responsibility for the misconception lies not on the newspapers, but on whoever was responsible for the wording of the Pastoral. The man, who, in the midst of a conflagration, says, 'I ought to help to put out the fire which is burning down our house, but you must give me a better room in it,' cannot complain if it is thought, however wrongly, that he makes the better room the price for his help in combating the common peril. If his Pastoral was intended to help recruiting it was very unfortunately expressed. However, there is no need to go back to that. Roman Catholics have done well, as shown by the recruiting figures, and we welcome the Archbishop's declaration that (Roman) Catholics had done their best, were doing and would continue to do their best to win the war. That is the right spirit. It is also the wisest policy, for Australia will not readily forgive any section—whether Irish Roman Catholic or Labor Unionist—which sees in the moment of national peril nothing more than an opportunity for driving a hard bargain."

Dr. Kelly thereupon wrote to the Sydney Daily Telegraph: "In today's issue you controvert my repeated protest against interpreting any part of the recent 'Pastoral' as conditional offer in regard to voluntary recruiting. Please quote the words or passage, which, taken in the whole context of the Pastoral, especially the introduction and conclusion, may not be construed as a friendly warning and exhortation regarding two glaring obstacles to (Roman) Catholic enthusiasm in the matter of voluntary enlistment."

The editor of the Daily Telegraph replied by citing the passage of the Pastoral which began: "We affirm, in good will to all, that recruiting in Australia and in Ireland, so far as religion and nationality are factors of effectiveness, postulates an alteration of policy in two main directions," and continued: "First, the surviving remnants of old policies working for the impoverishment, debasement, and enslavement or extermination of true Irishmen in Ireland is to be disavowed candidly and practically by Great Britain; yes, and moreover, replaced at once by an honorable recognition of the national rights of the sister island. Secondly, let Australian democracy prove itself true to its aspirations by a reform of its laws so that these may afford protection in civic, domestic, and personal duties and rights to fellow citizens, who believe in God and in Christianity. We refer to the disabilities affecting the only complete and sound system of instruction in primary schools in our midst—the combined religious and secular system. Against such schools our Public Instruction Act and the administration thereof enforce penalties and exclusions which are unnecessary, unjust, unpatriotic, and inexcusable. Let such unwise bigotry disappear from

our Public Instruction Act and from the department to which its administration is confined."

The Sydney Editor, having quoted this passage from the Pastoral, comments thus: "It is quite true that this passage may be construed as a friendly warning and exhortation; it is equally true that, taken in the whole context of the Pastoral, it may be—and by many readers, was—construed as an attempt to drive a bargain in regard to voluntary recruiting."

GERMAN OFFENSIVE IS NOW STABILIZED

Failure to Obliterate the Rheims
Salient Renders an Advance
on Paris by Way of the
Marne Valley Impossible

War summary specially written for The
Christian Science Monitor

The "Friedenssturm," or peace offensive in the field, as the Germans have named the latest effort of the Königsplatz, may earn its name in a way altogether unexpected in the Fatherland. At the very height of the late attack round Château Thierry a pigeon fell into the hands of General Liggett's men, with a message from a German brigadier, on the river, to divisional headquarters, explaining that the troops were in a veritable "inferno," out of which they could make no headway. It has remained like that ever since, with the result that the great battle undertaken to force a German peace on the Allies, may easily have the opposite effect of forcing an allied peace on the Germans.

The more, indeed, the situation is examined the less satisfactory it must appear to the German High Command. So far as it is possible to tell, some seventy divisions were massed for the present attack. Of these thirty-five were put in for the first day's struggle when a total advance of some one to two miles was accomplished. How many of the reserve divisions have been used since it is impossible to say, but as the Germans have been heavily engaged to the east of Rheims, it is quite evident that every means has been used to convert failure into a success.

For this purpose von Ludendorff is bringing all his available reserves into action, and is continuing a desperate effort with the evidently double purpose of obliterating the Rheims salient, and forcing his way down the Marne in the direction of Paris. In spite of this his gains are of the most meager description, whilst in many places he has actually been forced back. By this time, however, the enemy's object is sufficiently plain, even if it had not been put absolutely beyond question by the capture of dispatches. The nearest point on his road to Paris is Château Thierry, on the Marne and the road to Meaux. But before he can advance from here with safety, he must straighten out the Rheims salient by the capture of Epernay and Châlons, and especially of the great wooded plateau known as the Mountain of Rheims. So long as these remain in General Foch's hands the mere glance at the map will show that an advance on Paris, down the Marne, would lay him open to the danger of a flank attack which simply could not be risked. Therefore the first stage of the battle for Paris must be the obliteration of the Rheims salient. In plain English the great angle in the front, caused by the northward sweep of the line from Château Thierry to Rheims, round Rheims, and then south again down the River Vesle, and then westward to Ville-sur-Tourbe, must be straightened out by the carrying of the front right along the Marne to Châlons. So long as the French remain in Rheims, and hold what is

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IMPORTANT TRIAL IN ITALIAN CAPITAL

Four Men Charged With Espion-
age and Treason and Forming
an Association, Accused of
Blowing Up Benedetto Brin

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The trial by court-martial has opened in Rome of a cavalry soldier, Giorgio Carpi, two sailors, Moschini and Bartolini, and another man named Azzolini, believed to be a cinematograph artist, all charged with espionage and treason and with forming an association with other unknown persons for giving intelligence to the enemy, carrying on incendiary and causing explosions and otherwise terrorizing the population. The association is accused of blowing up the Benedetto Brin on Sept. 27, 1915, by a clockwork bomb placed in the magazine.

A summary of the accusations shows that at the beginning of Italy's participation in the war Carpi, a Roman, went to Switzerland, where he met the enemy general commanding the division at Gatz, who instructed him to find an accomplice in Italy, with a view to destroying ships, munition depots, and so forth.

According to the testimony of a certain Carolina Mauri, the organization was directed by highly placed persons, friends of Iaghen Pasha, in connection with whom a separate charge exists.

Carpi explains that after his conversation with the general an Austrian lieutenant explained the mechanism of the bomb by which an explosion could be insured with complete safety to the operator. At Zurich, Carpi lodged at a hotel owned by Austrian emissaries, where an Alsatian, named Welsch, also lodged, the latter collaborating with the German emissary, Zipper, who supplied munitions and machinery to the Austrian Government and was actively engaged in espionage.

Carpi admits intelligence with the enemy, declaring his only object was to make money. Returning to Italy, Carpi was arrested for writing against the war and during his imprisonment at Venice met Guglielmo Bartolini, a noted Socialist agitator, at Ancona, also Moschini. With these men Carpi organized an attempt to destroy the Benedetto Brin, Carpi assuring the others that they would not suffer, since the highly placed personages belonged to a terrorist association and the rewards would be large.

It appears that the Benedetto Brin was destroyed a week after Carpi was released from prison, and the conspiracy was revealed through Dia Mantini Vezio, who, in the Naples prison of St. Elmo, met Moschini, who invited him to join the terrorist association. It is expected that some 50 witnesses will be called.

FRENCH DRIVE BEGUN

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The French this morning delivered an attack along the line from the River Aisne as far south as the region of Belleau, a front of about 25 miles, and made progress at certain points of between a mile and a half and two miles. The War Office announced today.

The situation on the Marne and Champagne fronts is unchanged.

BUSINESS FIRMS WARNED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Warning that all business firms in the United States should strike from their mailing lists names that had been placed upon the enemy trading list, was given today by the Post Office Department at the request of the censorship board.

QUESTION OF JAPAN'S ATTITUDE IN SIBERIA

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Le Matin states that the conversations between Washington and Tokyo on the question of Japanese action in Siberia are making satisfactory progress, and important developments may soon be expected.

TOKYO, Japan (Monday) (By The Associated Press)—The Elder Statesman met today and heard the government's report concerning the question of dispatching troops to Siberia. Formal decision in the matter has not yet been reached, but it is believed that the Elder Statesman are fully supporting the government.

Japan, it is stated in governmental circles, is quite prepared for military action, but it is generally felt that she will resist any form of limitation placed on her movement of troops.

Japanese newspapers continue to insist that the United States Government has made a proposal to Japan concerning the question of intervention in Siberia. No official confirmation is available here.

TOKYO, Japan (Tuesday) (By The Associated Press)—Japanese newspapers today publish the terms of an American proposal to send American troops to Siberia. The newspapers declare that the Japanese Government had decided to accept the suggestion made by the American Government that Japan also send troops.

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Japanese Government has reached a decision, which was the outcome of proposals from the United States, says a dispatch from Tokyo to The Times, under date of July 13, for joint American-Japanese intervention in Siberia. The American proposals, the dispatch adds, were different from those made by Great Britain and France.

FISH OFFICIALS FIGURE IN INQUIRY

Federal and State Investigators
Continue Work of Disclosing
Personnel of Large Companies
and Their Relation to Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Federal and state officials engaged in investigating the fish industry in Boston have had their attention called today to the positions occupied by two officials of the National Food Administration, especially in regard to their connection, direct or indirect, with the Bay State Fish Company, a Maine corporation, but doing business at the Boston Fish Pier, and at present under scrutiny by the Suffolk County grand jury.

These two officials are Kenneth Fowler, in charge of the fish division in the perishable food department of the Food Administration, and Gardner Poole, the representative of Mr. Fowler in New England.

While it is probable that neither Mr. Fowler nor Mr. Poole will be asked to testify in the present grand jury proceedings, the Massachusetts officials in charge of that investigation are somewhat curious as to whether Mr. Fowler still maintains his affiliations with the Bay State Fish Company. Regarding Mr. Poole they have no doubt, for the counsel for the Bay State within two months testified at a legislative hearing that the New England fish administrator was president of the Atlantic Halibut Company, a subsidiary of the Bay State, and that his salary of \$3600 was guaranteed by the latter corporation. Mr. Poole is also president of the Commonwealth Ice and Cold Storage Company located at the head of the Boston Fish Pier.

At the Boston Fish Pier many of the dealers call attention to the fact that the government had in its employ two recognized fish experts in Dr. Hugh M. Smith, the United States fish commissioner, and his chief deputy, Dr. H. L. Moore, both of whom not only have conference of the entire trade afloat and ashore, but have made long and careful research into every phase of the industry.

The Massachusetts authorities have learned that before going to Washington at the invitation of Herbert C. Hoover to take charge of the fish department, Mr. Fowler was connected with the firm of Chesbro Brothers, fish dealers at the Fulton Market, New York. A short time ago Mr. Fowler left the Chesbro firm and reentered the law business which he later dropped at Mr. Hoover's request.

Attention of the federal investigation, the recent inquiry by a special committee of the Massachusetts Legislature and the present grand jury proceedings, has been directed toward Frederick M. Dyer, a New York banker and acknowledged promoter of the Bay State Fishing Company and the Atlantic Coast Fisheries Company, the former having headquarters in Boston and the latter in New York.

It is admitted that Mr. Dyer controls a majority of the stock in both of these companies. Arthur P. French of Reading, Mass., and a Boston lawyer, admitted before the legislative committee that as attorney for Mr. Dyer he drew up the incorporation papers for both companies. The committee ascertained that Chesbro Brothers entered the combine of

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THE BURIAN PEACE NOTE IS ANSWERED

Tzecho-Slovak National Council
Issues a Statement in
Washington Designed to Show
Foreign Minister's Insincerity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The peace note of Baron Burian, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, caused the same measure of comment in Washington that results from the regular and periodical talk of this kind from the Central Empires.

The Tzecho-Slovak National Council considered it important that people in the allied countries should not be deceived by the Austrian Minister, and issued a statement intended to prove the insincerity of the foreign minister's note. The statement follows:

Baron Burian, a Magyar politician, begins his statement by praising the genius of President Wilson; he talks of the interest of "humanity, justice, honor and peace of the world." He is "prepared to discuss everything except the Austro-Hungarian territory." This in itself is more than proof that Austria and Germany are in bad straits, it is an admission of defeat. Austria offers a peace, still a German peace, but accompanied by Austrian whining. It is plain that Baron Burian writes in Germany's name as much as in the name of Austria-Hungary.

"The heartiness" with which Baron Burian indorses the four fundamentals laid down by the President on July 4, is very half-hearted; he approves of them only "to a great extent" and "apart from certain exaggerations"; there is "hardly" any difference between the war aims of the two belligerents. "The certain exaggerations," of course, include everything which collides with the Austro-German imperialism: Reign of law based upon the consent of the governed, etc. His willingness "to discuss everything" ceases when he touches upon Alsace-Lorraine, Trieste, Trentino and German colonies. The whole statement is based on lies and duplicity.

Austria "does not meddle with the affairs of foreign countries," and therefore "resolutely declines foreign interference in any form." This is not the German agitation in Ireland, India, Mexico, South America and the United States been only an "exhortation of reciprocity"? What of Rumsely, etc., to take only the most recent instance of their meddling with the affairs of the United States? What of the Mexican society founded in Munich recently for agitation in Mexico, to cite one of the many attempts on the part of the Germans and Magyars to interfere with the domestic affairs of a foreign country? And, after all, is it an internal problem when a government executes from 30,000 to 60,000 of its own subjects, as the government of Francis Joseph did in the first two years of the war?

It must not be forgotten that the war was started by an attempt on the part of Austria to interfere with the internal affairs of a neighboring state, Serbia. This refutes Baron Burian's above statement about non-interference, and also uncovers another falsehood—that Austria has been fighting a war of defense. Austria started this war by her attempt to subdue the Balkans; it was Austria who declared a war of aggression upon Serbia. Baron Burian states that this war is continued by the Entente; that "one half of Austria-Hungary may perish in order to make the other half happy." This is again untrue. Nobody desires that the Germans and Magyars of the monarchy perish; they are to go perfectly free if they only allow the others to go their way. Moreover, the Germans and the Magyars do not by any means constitute a half of the monarchy—they are the minority. If they cannot live without thieving on the lives of the majority then they, of course, must perish. Parasitism is not

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PERSHING MESSAGE TO COL. ROOSEVELT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt, just before leaving the city for Saratoga, N. Y., to attend the Republican State Convention today, received a cable message from General Pershing expressing the hope that Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt, the Colonel's son, reported killed in an aerial battle in France, might have landed safely.

"Regret very much that your son, Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt is reported missing. On July 14, with a patrol of 12 planes, he left on a mission of protecting photographic section. Seven enemy planes were sighted and he attacked, after which enemy planes returned and our planes broke off combat, returning to their base. Lieutenant Roosevelt did not return. A member of the squadron reports seeing one of our planes fall out of the combat and into the clouds, and the French report an American plane was seen descending."

"I hope he may have landed safely. Will advise you immediately on receipt of further information."

"PERSHING."

Colonel Roosevelt, in reply, cabled the following message:

"We are deeply grateful for your thoughtful kindness and we will never forget it."

UNSKILLED MEN IN THE SHIPYARDS

Time Taken to Train Them in
Their Work Given as Main
Cause of Delay in Shipbuilding
Program of the United States

The facts disclosed in the following article are given by an employee in a shipyard engaged on United States Government work, in response to an inquiry as to the causes of delay in the shipbuilding program.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

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SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—I am on duty at a desk in the open steel yard where I spend sometimes an hour and a half waiting an order to fill; and the filling of an order is often a matter of two or three minutes only, writing a dozen words, and figures, or less, and directing ready hands to where they can find the size of steel wanted, which they carry into the blacksmith or machine shop, or to a "layout" place. We are working overtime daily now, making good efforts to launch two ships and put one in commission on the Fourth.

Yes, I read the item you mentioned and another report from the same man, and while it is much worse than what you said my wife referred to, it is in its mysterious, inexplicable inefficiency so apparently traceable to inefficient management as to furnish an excellent parallel. Yet when I view this, to me, wonderful plant, constructed and put into operation in so short a time, considering the paramount character of the work and machinery emplacements, it seems no less than a miracle, as also does the organizing in effective crews and getting to work of 7000 men, more or less, the great majority of whom were unskilled.

With my wife referred to as looking like sabotage, i. e., work duplication and work done and undone, and work done wrong, was disheartening; but if I judge others as I would have them judge me, fairly, I can see that they need not have been guilty of intentional errors.

I was acting under tacit orders when I tied up the shell liners on the "poop" of number 4 hull three times in succession, and they were cut down thrice in my absence. But I might have known and did know better after the third time, when, instead of going to my boss about it, I asked a fellow workman how one was to know when

(Continued on page five, column one)

DEFEAT OF ANGELUS PLAN FORECAST IN HOUSE COMMITTEE

Representative Kahn Declares
He Will Use All His Influence
and Power to Prevent
Any Favorable Report on It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In definite and unmistakable language, Representative Kahn of California, a leading member of the House Committee on Military Affairs, declared on Wednesday his opposition to the Angelus resolution which, after its passage by the Senate, was submitted to the committee of which he is a member. The probability now is that the resolution will never get beyond the committee. No action whatever will be taken until after the recess, and when the matter comes before the committee Representative Kahn, whose opinion carries great weight, will use all his influence and power to prevent anything like a favorable report on it.

The truth appears to be that since the Senate adopted this resolution disapproval of its action has been gathering strength inside and outside of Congress. Protests have been coming into Washington, and many members of Congress have heard, and expect to hear more, from constituents who, apart altogether from their religious affiliations, strongly disapprove of legislative action which, for practical purposes, lends preferential treatment to the ritual of one particular church.

In a special interview granted a representative of this paper, Representative Kahn called special attention to the danger of congressional action on any subject that might in any way arouse sectarian dissension at a time when the utmost unity is essential for the prosecution of the war. What would be dangerous at any time is, he said, doubly dangerous at the present time, when the crisis confronting the nation puts a premium on unity of thought and action.

"The United States," said the representative from California, "is a deeply religious nation, which in its heart firmly believes in a Supreme Deity. It goes without saying that in their way, and at their own time, the people will pray for aid and for success to their arms. It is not necessary that they should be commanded to do this at a particular time and in a particular manner by congressional enactment. The subject is one on which Congress ought not to legislate, and with which it ought not to interfere. By unanimous consent the people of the country will pray after the particular fashion of the individual in precisely the same way as they adopted a service flag for those they have given to their country without the bidding of Congress or of the President."

"Another objection to an enactment of this character," said Representative Kahn, "is that it borders closely on a violation of that fundamental of the Constitution of the United States which inhibits congressional interference with religious matters. 'It seems to me,' he added, 'that by passing this resolution Congress would come very close to an infringement of this inhibition. I do not think it wise or prudent for Congress to do so, and when the question comes up for consideration I will guide my actions accordingly.'"

Representative Kahn harked back to the days of the Civil War when President Lincoln, by executive order, inserted on the coins the phrase "In God We Trust." "Congress," he said, "took no action whatever in this matter at that time, and it was not until the days of President Roosevelt that Congress took cognizance of President Lincoln's action."

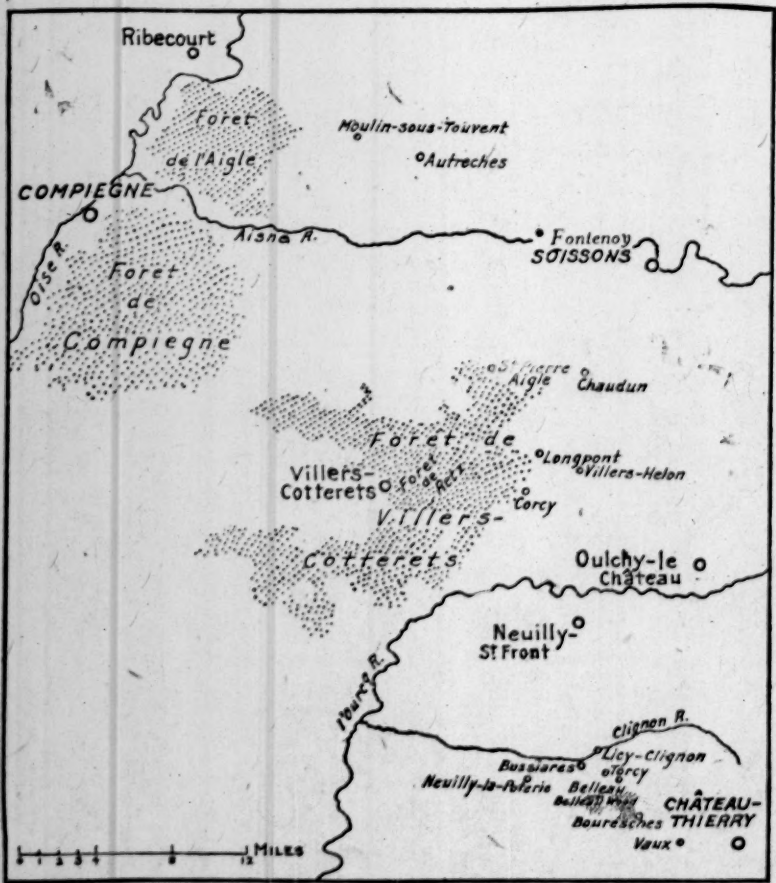
There are many others who take the same position as that taken by Representative Kahn, and every day the feeling is growing stronger that the Senate made a mistake in adopting a resolution of this character. That the Senate adopted the resolution in good faith and from good motives, is not seriously questioned. The fact remains, however, that the matter received insufficient consideration at the hands of that branch of the Congress. It is not for one moment believed that senators would consciously adopt a resolution which would, for practical purposes, intrude the ritual of the Roman Catholic Church into the daily lives of all the people. Without questioning motives which may in themselves be unimpeachable, the Senate's action, it is now apparent, has raised a storm of protest which can be overcome by nothing less than the reversal of its action. That this will be the case is not for one moment doubted.

Masons Said to Be Opposed

Chronicler Editor Declares That He
Is Satisfied This Is the Case

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—"I am satisfied that a large majority of the Masons of the nation are strongly opposed to the proposition," said Jason R. Lewis, editor of the Masonic Chronicler of this city, speaking of the Angelus resolution, passed recently by the United States Senate, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor on Wednesday. "It is not a prayer for victory of the Allies," he continued. "While the Protestant people of the



Scene of the French attack

Map shows the region between Fontenoy and Belleau where General Foch's forces have driven the German line back at certain points from two to three kilometers

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United States are willing to pray, and are preparing for a victory of the arms of the Allies, they cannot be induced to use a (Roman) Catholic prayer."

When the representative of the Christian Science Monitor called on Mr. Lewis, on Wednesday afternoon, he found that the Chronicle had already in type an editorial on the subject of the national noon prayer which the senate has asked the President to commend to the people. Under the heading "Would Nationalize (Roman) Catholic Prayer," the Chronicle will have the following to say in part in its issue of Saturday next:

"It would seem that the old axiom 'eternal vigilance is the price of liberty,' should immediately be painted in big letters on the wall of the Senate chamber in Washington. Recently the Senate in all seriousness passed a joint resolution, requesting the President to issue a proclamation urging the people of this country to pause for one minute each day and repeat a Roman Catholic prayer to the Virgin Mary. Of course this resolution did not say this in so many words, but, divested of camouflage, that in Chronicle English is what it has been construed to mean."

"The resolution asks for a presidential proclamation that will call upon the people to daily, at noon, observe the Angelus in a nation-wide supplication for victory and peace. Now dictionaries, encyclopedias and ecclesiastical authorities define the Angelus as a prayer distinctive to the Roman Catholic Church. According to the Encyclopedia Britannica, it is a Roman Catholic devotion in memory of the Annunciation, having its name from the opening words, 'Angelus domini nuntiavit Mariam.' It consists of three texts, describing the mystery, recited as versicle and response alternately with the salutation, 'Hail Mary.'"

"This particular prayer is said morning, noon and evening at the sound of a bell called the Angelus Bell, to which all (Roman) Catholics are supposed to respond. Of course, this information was not set forth in the resolution, and the senators seem neither to have been wise to the insidious ways of the Romanists nor to have had handy a dictionary or encyclopedia."

"The resolution is an example of the methods which the hierarchy employs to proselyte and to also make it appear that the Romanish church is a leader in patriotism. Unquestionably it was inspired by Roman Catholic interests and the Senate inadvertently, no doubt, fell for it, just as the War Department, a year ago, fell for a proposition to admit the Knights of Columbus into army cantonments to the exclusion of other fraternal societies."

"The Angelus is in no sense a prayer for the supremacy of the allied arms or for peace, for it makes no reference whatever to the present war or to any other war. The evident purpose of the instigators of the project is to foist upon the American people of all denominations and creeds a Roman Catholic prayer and thus bring the church of Rome daily to their minds. The preposterous action on such an absurd resolution by the highest law-making body in the land ought at once to be reconsidered, and the people should demand to know what influences sought to overthrow America's cherished religious freedom."

Formal Prayer Attacked

No Denominational Rite Should Be Prescribed, Says Jacksonville Pastor
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—The Rev. J. T. Boone, pastor of the First Christian Church, speaking of the Angelus resolution adopted by the United States Senate, said: "I believe in the efficacy of prayer in an emergency like this, but I do not see that any resolution calling for it should have in it a suggestion of a denominational form of prayer."

The Rev. M. R. Worsham of the Church of the Good Shepherd, Episcopal, said: "I think the word Angelus may serve to confuse a good many people who are familiar merely with the picture of the Angelus, and perhaps this is the only knowledge they have of the custom. If the use of the word Angelus would serve to introduce conflict between Protestants and Romanists, it would be far wiser to eliminate it, but the practice of prayer at noon, universally observed, would be a very wise innovation and in conformity with the sentiment of the country at this time."

The Rev. W. V. Shields of St. John's Episcopal Church, said: "I would like very much to see the noonday prayer adopted by the country universally, but the word Angelus has no connection whatever with the prayer at noon. The Angelus is merely a salutation used in the first chapter of the Gospel of St. Luke. The Romanists have added to it a prayer to the Virgin Mary which they use at vespers time. It is nonsense to put the word Angelus in a resolution calling for a noonday prayer."

Lodge Officers Comment

Heads of Massachusetts Masons and Odd Fellows Oppose Angelus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau
BOSTON, Mass.—Although there is little likelihood that the United States Senate's Roman Catholic Angelus prayer resolution will be brought to the attention of the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Massachusetts, because no sessions are to be held for some time, Leon M. Abbott, Grand Master, and Dr. Frederick W. Hamilton, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge, both pronounce themselves as unalterably opposed to the idea. It is utterly contrary to the traditions and ideals for which the United States stands, declare these high Masonic officials.

Both the Most Worshipful Grand

Master and the Right Worshipful Grand Secretary, while freely expressing their entire disapproval at the idea of the United States Senate prescribing a sectarian form of prayer for a national supplication for peace, declared that they were speaking as individual Masons and that their utterances were quite independent of their official positions in the Fraternity.

"I think it was exceedingly unfortunate," said Grand Master Abbott, "that such a resolution as this purports to be should have passed the Senate of the United States. It is not consonant with the spirit of Americanism."

"I think that the fact that such a resolution could have passed the United States Senate must be due to misunderstanding or to ignorance as to the character of the resolution and just what it comprehends. I think that such a matter as this is not one properly for legislation and certainly if the Senate decided that it is that body should never have so far forgotten American traditions as to decide on a sectarian prayer and that of one particular church. The Senate, at most, should have decided on a non-sectarian prayer for the restoration of peace."

Dr. Hamilton, the Grand Secretary, said: "This matter has not been called to my attention officially. There has been no opportunity for it to come before the Grand Lodge of Masons of Massachusetts. Personally I am entirely opposed to the idea of the Senate of the United States prescribing any sectarian form of prayer for peace. If the Senate wanted to pass a resolution requesting the people to stop for a short time at any hour in the day and pray for peace it would have been a good idea to have so stated rather than for it to undertake to tell the people what prayer they should say."

"Anything of that sort should be entirely non-sectarian. None of us feels that a thing like that should be tied up to any sect or creed in any way whatsoever." This was the comment today of Lavater W. Powers of Waltham, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in reference to the Angelus resolution recently passed by the Senate of the United States, which would make the Angelus, a prayer form used by Roman Catholics, the official prayer to be used by the people of the United States each day at noon.

Mr. Powers has under his jurisdiction as Grand Master of the State Lodge 65,000 men in the State of Massachusetts and 25,000 women, members of the Rebecca Lodges in the State.

He said: "I have not been officially authorized to speak for them, and I don't want to give the impression that they have taken any action in this matter, for they have not, but I do want to say that I believe that I am voicing what they would say if they could speak when I make the statement that a matter like this should not be tied up to any sect or creed."

No Sectarian Formula

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—Regarding the adoption of the Angelus resolution by the United States Senate, the Rev. F. C. McConnell, pastor of the Druid Hills Baptist Church of Atlanta, said: "I would gladly accede to the request of the President of the United States of America to unite with all my fellow citizens in prayer at any time appointed, but would not consent to have the service named after any sectarian order or formula."

The Rev. R. A. Edmonds, pastor of St. Paul Methodist Episcopal Church South, said that in reading about the Senate's resolution in other papers it had not occurred to him that there was anything sectarian in the measure. "I know the Protestant ministers would not approve a Roman Catholic measure, although so far as I know the matter has not been discussed in our ministers' conference at all. It would be all right to observe the prayer for victory, but not a Roman Catholic prayer," he said.

HEARINGS ON SALE OF THE CAPE COD CANAL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Supplemental hearings on the question of the government taking over the Cape Cod Canal will be held here, beginning on July 23. Representatives of the canal owners will present evidence.

GERMAN RAILWAY PROBLEMS

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—In an article in the Berliner Tageblatt a member of the Reichstag, Herr Goethel, expresses considerable concern regarding the condition of the rolling stock of the German railways. He asserts that on one out of every five of his railway journeys in the last two years his travel was interrupted by delays due to the breaking down of engines. He attributes this to the substitution of steel for important copper parts. The longer the war lasts the more serious the condition of the means of communication becomes, he asserts, and the war can only be won, he points out, if the means of communication do not fail.

RUDYARD KIPLING TO ASSIST

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Rudyard Kipling will assist at the opening of Officers' Inn, the newest Y. M. C. A. center, at Winchester Camp next Saturday night. The appearance of the famous poet and writer of army life is eagerly awaited by the American officers and soldiers in training at this camp.

HUNGARIAN FRANCHISE ISSUE

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—The Lower House of the Hungarian Diet has rejected the government's measure giving the vote to women, says a Budapest dispatch today.

PATRIOTISM THE SARATOGA KEYNOTE

Republican Convention Gives Rousing Reception to Colonel Roosevelt — Chairman Welcomes Women Voters

SARATOGA, N. Y.—Patriotism was the feature of today's opening session of the Republican state convention—patriotism and sympathy for Col. Theodore Roosevelt. Laying aside personal feeling, he was the leading feature of the day's program. Consequently, factions declared a truce and save the day over to a rousing reception to him and to enthusiastic patriotic demonstrations.

During the forenoon informal sentiment, particularly among the up-state delegations, in favor of attempting to stampede the convention for Col. Theodore Roosevelt increased. So far as was known, however, no organization boom was launched.

A plea for party unity in time of war and an endorsement of the war record of Governor Whitman marked the "keynote" address of former Representative J. Shout Fassett, temporary chairman of the convention. After welcoming the newly enfranchised women, he said:

"As Republicans, we are proud, and we have a right to be proud, of the clean and efficient way in which the State has been governed in the last four years, in glowing contrast to the inefficient and slipshod way, not to use any harsher language, in which it was managed under Dix, Sulzer and Glynn."

"We have a right to be proud of the record of our party in Washington and the splendid and continuously efficient assistance given to the President and the Administration in the waging of this war by our representatives in the Senate and in the House of Representatives. Before the war began our representatives were persistent in their demand for preparedness. After the war began they yielded to every demand for grants of power and for grants of money. They have supported the President and the Administration better than his own party has supported him. Our Republicans representing us have illustrated that the war is bigger than any party."

At the evening session Will H. Hays, Chairman of the Republican National Committee; Miss Helen Varick Boswell, representing the Organized Republican Women of the State, and Elhu Root will speak. Former President Taft will speak tomorrow.

Resolutions were offered by New York City delegates advocating the passage of the federal suffrage amendment and a referendum on the Sunday baseball question.

Chairman Fassett announced that Colonel Roosevelt was not ready to speak and that the convention would take a recess until 2:30 p. m.

TAX FAVORED ON FIVE-CENT THEATER

Motion Picture Convention Delegates Also Vote Service for United States Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau
BOSTON, Mass.—After numerous sessions and much deliberation and discussion, the delegates of the Motion Picture Exhibitors League of America, which is holding its annual convention at the Hotel Lenox, have passed a resolution recommending to the government that admissions to each 5-cent theater be taxed. Another resolution sets forth that each theater willing to contribute to the government to any extent in the way of propaganda that may be asked. These measures comprise the official action of the convention thus far.

In regard to the tax on the five-cent theater admissions, the theater managers say that the government is not receiving what it ought for the reason that there is an involuntary discrimination now in favor of those theaters which have only the one admission price of five cents. A theater which has other admission prices besides five cents, must charge a tax on each ticket, no matter what its value. The theater which has but the one admission price, five cents, need charge no war tax.

The chief business of importance today is the election of officers. Much electioneering is being done by the candidates and their friends, for among the motion picture men the politics of the league is an absorbing topic. A session was held this afternoon and another late this evening. At the Copley Plaza this evening a banquet will be given by the Motion Picture Exhibitors League of America and the National Association of the Motion Picture Industry jointly, with T. P. O'Connor, M. P., as the guest of honor. Mr. O'Connor, as official film censor of Great Britain, is expected to have a message of importance to impart. The toastmaster will be William A. Brady, who is well known in producing circles.

The members of the manufacturers' organization are arriving in town today. Their headquarters will be the Copley Plaza. Besides participating in the dinner to T. P. O'Connor tonight they will be in evidence at the "movie ball" which will be held at the Boston Arena tomorrow night. This will be notable for the number of stars of the motion picture world who will be in attendance. The list as given out includes Elsie Ferguson, Alice Brady, Billie Burke, Marguerite Clark, Jewel Carmen, Violet Messersmith, Anita Stewart and her own company, Marguerite Snow, King Baggot, Harry Morey, Edward Earle, Betty Blythe, Agnes Ayres, Billy Rector, Billy West, Edward Parsons, Carlyle Blackwell, Madge Evans, June Elvidge.

NEW BRITISH POLICY ON NATURALIZATION

Government Announces No German Will Become British Subject for Five Years After War — Aliens Bill Discussed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday)—The House of Commons discussed the denaturalization bill in committee yesterday, and Sir George Cave accepted an amendment providing for the revocation of certificates, where there has been concealment of material circumstances, but refused to assent to a revocation of certificates obtained by undue influence. He himself moved a new suggestion proposing the revocation of certificates granted to enemy aliens during the war, but making an exception in favor of persons who were British subjects at birth.

Sir Edward Carson considered this "very disappointing," and declared that the country expected something stronger; he wanted to see canceled, without exception, every certificate granted to enemy aliens since the outbreak of the war. A new section was adopted with a proviso designed to secure protection for British wives of enemy aliens.

Sir George Cave further accepted an amendment for the revocation in case of a person, during the war, had unlawfully traded or communicated with the enemy or enemy subjects, and he extended it to include anyone who had engaged in, or knowingly associated with, any business carried on in such matters as to assist the enemy in the war.

It was further resolved to revoke the certificates in cases where the holder was the subject of an enemy state that did not regard naturalization within the British Empire as extinguishing his original status, and in the course of the discussion, Sir George Cave made an interesting announcement that the Home Office had taken up the position that, as a matter of administration, no German would be naturalized for five years after the war.

In the House of Lords, Lord Willoughby de Broke urged the establishment of a ministry of health, while Lord Peel, for the government, made no promises and confined himself to pointing out the complexity of the problem.

Formal motion that both Houses should attend St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, on Aug. 4, "to invoke the divine blessing on our just cause," was moved last night by the Lord Chancellor in the House of Lords and by the Premier in the House of Commons, and at once agreed to.

ENTERTAINMENT OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—As part of London's scheme to afford entertainment to the visiting American troops, a section of Hyde Park was offered for the use of American baseball players. The initiation of this welcome concession was carried out yesterday by the inauguration of a series of games, to take place weekly on the parcel of ground near the Prince of Wales Gate. This is the first occasion on which anything of the kind has ever been permitted in Hyde Park.

The Lord Mayor of London pitched the first ball and the band of the Royal Horse Guards provided the music, supplemented by a distinctly amateur but none the less effective collection of noisy instruments of one of the baseball sides.

A considerable crowd watched the proceedings with interest, British troops being well in evidence.

HONOR AWARDED TO GENERAL MARCH

WASHINGTON, D. C.—King George has awarded the Knight Grand Cross of the Distinguished British Order of St. Michael and St. George to Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff of the American Army.

Viscount Milner, Secretary of State for War, today sent the following telegram to General March informing him of the award.

"I am happy to have the privilege of informing you that His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to confer upon you the honorary award of Knight of the Grand Cross and of the Order of St. Michael and St. George."

Lord Reading also called at the War Department to notify General March of the honor.

Yesterday it was announced that the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath had been awarded to General Pershing and the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George to General Bliss.

SUBMARINE SINKS NORWEGIAN BOAT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Information came to the Navy Department on Wednesday that the Norwegian sailing ship Marosa was sunk by a German submarine, 1200 miles east of New York, on July 7. Previous reports said the vessel was destroyed off the coast of Newfoundland. The crew has been landed at Nova Scotia. According to the message, the Marosa was torpedoed about latitude 50 degrees north and longitude 50 degrees west, or off the coast of Newfoundland. It was about 250 miles southeast of this point that the Norwegian bark Manx King was captured by a submarine on July 6. The Marosa sailed June 22.

AMERICAN BAKERS FORM INSTITUTE

Organization Is Put Under Way in Order to Provide Means for the Efficient Solution of Various Problems of Trade

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Organization of an American institute of baking, with an endowment of \$1,000,000 in Liberty bonds, has been put under way, to provide means for the efficient solution of the various problems of the trade.

The idea is an outgrowth of the war, and bakers are the first of many industries called to the aid of the government to make plans for the permanent use of the experience gained in mobilizing their resources for war service.

Details of the proposed organization, which were approved at a recent conference here of leaders of the industry, were announced today by William M. Campbell of Kansas City, chairman of the National Bakers Service Board and also chairman of the organization committee of the institute. Associated with him in the organization committee are Henry W. Stude, Houston, Tex.; A. L. Taggart, Indianapolis, Ind.; Samuel F. McDonald, Memphis, Tenn.; Clifton N. Power, Pueblo, Col.; R. L. Corby, Washington, and Jay Burns, Omaha, Neb., while the temporary board of trustees includes men from 41 states and Canada.

The institute is designed to provide a body of standardized and exact information and knowledge of baking materials, processes, mechanics, methods and accounting, "that will place the industry upon a higher plane of efficiency and national value and will prevent the recurrence of anything like the state of utter unpreparedness for meeting a great national depression or crisis, in which the industry was caught by the present war."

Benefits from the technical research and practical teaching of the institute will be made available at low cost to every baker in the United States and Canada, and the organization will be a non-profit enterprise.

It is intended, Mr. Campbell announces, that the institute shall operate for the utmost good of the bakery industry at large and in accordance with true democratic ideas. The endowment will be divided into four thousand shares of \$250 each, to be subscribed by the bakers of this country and Canada.

GENERAL CROZIER COMING TO BOSTON

Former Head of Ordnance Department to Succeed General Ruckman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Official confirmation of the report that Maj.-Gen. William Crozier of the Ordnance Department, Washington, D. C., is to take command of the Northeastern Department, U. S. A., in Boston, was received today by Brig.-Gen. John W. Ruckman, now in command of the department, in the form of a telegram from Maj.-Gen. Crozier stating he would arrive in Boston on Saturday morning to take over the duties of the department. Brigadier-General Ruckman, the retiring official at the head of the department, will take charge of the North Atlantic Coast artillery division with headquarters in Boston, and he will have entire control of the fortifications at Portland, Me., Portsmouth, N. H., Boston Harbor, and the defenses in Narragansett Bay, R. I.

Major-General Crozier was at the head of the ordnance department in Washington for a number of years prior to the present war. He was the inventor of a disappearing gun used for many years in the coast defenses, and has had considerable experience in military matters.

He is the first major-general to command the department at the outset, although Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards was raised to this rank soon after assuming the duties of the local department. He was at one time in command of the Watertown (Mass.) Arsenal, and has recently returned from a stay of six weeks in France, where he closely observed conditions. It is probable that, with the arrival of Major-General Crozier, the work of the Northeastern Department, U. S. A., will be increased in scope.

Brigadier-General Ruckman is thoroughly conversant with coast artillery work, having devoted nearly all his military career to that branch of the service. He is regarded as an expert in everything pertaining to coast defense, and it is expected that under his jurisdiction the local district will be brought up to a very high standard. He said today he had no plans for special improvements, but that he would inspect the defenses in the district soon after assuming the head of that department. The territory extends from Eastport, Me., to New London, Conn., and some of the most important defenses along the coast are located in this district. Col. Charles A. Bennett, whom Brigadier-General Ruckman succeeds, is now making a final tour of the district, previous to his assignment to a station in the South.

Signal Corps Officer's Detail

Major Veitenheimer in Charge of Special Training Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau
BOSTON, Mass.—Maj. Foster Veitenheimer, signal corps officer in the Northeastern Department, U. S. A., has received information that the radio school at the University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt., is to be placed in charge of the committee on educa-

tion and special training, and will no longer be under the jurisdiction of the local department. Maj. Murray B. Dille, who has been commandant of the school has been transferred to Camp Meade, Annapolis Junction, Md. A new class at the University of Vermont will commence on July 22, with about 200 students from all parts of New England.

Col. Frank S. Long has received a promotion from lieutenant-colonel, according to information given out today. He is stationed at Ft. Strong in Boston Harbor.

Capt. Thomas J. Johnston of the War Risk Insurance Bureau stated today that all war-risk allowances will be automatically reduced to the amount required to support family allowances claimed.

Uniforms for Yeowomen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau
BOSTON, Mass.—Rear Admiral Spencer S. Wood, commandant of the first naval district, has issued an order requiring yeowomen to wear their regulation uniforms not only while on duty, but in going and coming from their work. He believes that the uniform is more fitting for service than any individual wearing apparel which may be adopted, and says the wearer ought to be proud to have the distinguishing mark of being in the service of the country at this time.

"We are all working and cooperating," Rear Admiral Wood said, "the uniform is becoming and appropriate, far more so than individual furbelows with which some of the yeowomen were inclined to ornament their attire."

The Rev. Albert P. Parker of Fall River, Mass., has been appointed a chaplain in the navy, and assigned to the United States Naval Radio School in Cambridge, Mass.

Marine Graduates Are Placed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau
BOSTON, Mass.—The steamer Governor Cobb, in command of Capt. A. W. Call, has returned to its base in East Boston after placing 306 graduates of the United States Shipping Board merchant marine training service in their first positions on board merchant ships under government control. The steamer visited Newport News, Va., and also New York on its last cruise.

MOSLEM LEAGUE HOLDS GATHERING

Important Speeches Are Made at Luncheon Given by the League to Indian Representatives of Imperial War Council, London

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Moslem League entertained the Indian representatives of the Imperial War Council, members of the council and the Secretary of State for India at a luncheon at the Savoy Hotel, yesterday. Syed Ameer Ali presided in the absence abroad of the Aga Khan. Those present included the Maharaja of Patiala, Sir Satyendra Sinha, Sahibzada Aftab Ahmed Khan, Sir P. Pantani and Sir P. Bhupendra Nath Basu.

The note of the speeches was the importance to the future of India of cordial and harmonious cooperation between its two great communities. Both, Syed Ameer Ali pointed out, had proved in the great war the steadfastness and devotion to the empire, and the spirit of camaraderie would, it was hoped, be carried from the battlefield to the field of politics.

Sir Satyendra Sinha said the gathering was a testimony, not only of the political solidarity of the people and princes but of the Hindus and Muhammadans in political matters. It was a commonplace of Indian politics, he continued, that India could have no future as a nation unless the two great communities of Hindus and Muhammadans united in a whole-hearted cooperation for the political, social and economic good of their country.

Sahibzada Aftab Ahmed Khan declared that the political faith of his country could be summarized in three fundamentals. These were, first, unreserved allegiance and unshakable loyalty to the imperial sovereignty of India, under whose government they enjoyed peace, protection and perfect religious liberty; second, complete allegiance and loyalty to the motherland, and third, that they should demand and acquire all facilities for fitting themselves to become really useful citizens of the Empire, and consequently in a position to contribute the fullest share to the success of the self-government of India. Sir Abba Bag, former member of the India council, expressed approval of the Montagu report. It would, he said, if not whittled down, forge a new and unbreakable link between the Indian Empire and Great Britain.

FAHERLAND PARTY AND FREE BELGIUM

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)

While declining to give its interpretation of the recent statement by Count von Hertling regarding Belgium, the German Fatherland party, according to current German newspapers, has issued the following statement on the subject:

"As far as we are concerned, Belgium is a pledge to safeguard a lasting peace, to strengthen Germany's hands in Belgium, to preserve it from Anglo-American exploitation, to preserve the Flemings and their industries from French influence, and from English tyranny. We want a free Flanders as a real guarantee for the vital necessities of the German people."

STANDING OF STATES ON DRY AMENDMENT

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.
Number that have voted in favor, 14.
Number that have voted against, 1.
Number that have yet to vote, 34.
Number needed of those yet to vote, 22.

States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:
MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.
VIRGINIA—Jan. 10.
KENTUCKY—Jan. 14.
SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 23.
NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 25.
MARYLAND—Feb. 13.
MONTANA—Feb. 19.
TEXAS—March 4.
DELAWARE—March 18.
SOUTH DAKOTA—March 20.
MASSACHUSETTS—April 2.
ARIZONA—May 24.
GEORGIA—June 26.
State that has refused to ratify (this decision may be rescinded at any time before Dec. 18, 1921):
LOUISIANA—May 23.

PATRIOTISM AND PROFIT UNITE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—John Geerlings, delegate of the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council, and a union labor leader, has made a study of the Wisconsin brewing industry. His estimate of the situation, included in an anti-saloon league circular, is this: "Wisconsin has approximately 6000 saloons. They employ 10,000 proprietors and bartenders. Wisconsin has 136 breweries, employing over 7000. These 17,000 workmen would fill the shortage in all the Wisconsin factories, and every workman would get better wages than he can in a brewery. Patriotism and pocket unite to urge the workingman to demand ratification of national prohibition. Under prohibition the wages would be spent for other things than beer. The same amount of capital invested in other lines of manufacture will employ more than four times as many workmen, so that there need be no fear that after the war there will be a shortage of jobs."

ANTI-CONSCRIPTION CONFERENCE REPORT

DUBLIN, Ireland (Thursday)—After another meeting of the anti-conscription conference, an official report was issued late last night stating that the result of the conference so far was satisfactory and successful. The anti-conscriptionists are entitled to claim, the statement says, that "they have succeeded with the cooperation of the (Roman) Catholic hierarchy in saving the country from measures which would inevitably have led to terrible and incalculable consequences."

"For the moment the danger is averted but not finally disposed of, and all preparations made for dealing with the conscription menace should be carefully kept in existence."

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—An official Berlin telegram states that the reservation made by the German delegates at The Hague, regarding the signing of an Anglo-German agreement for an exchange of prisoners of war is to the effect that its ratification by Germany depends on a satisfactory settlement being reached, with Great Britain's cooperation, concerning the situation of Germans in China.

BOMB SQUAD TRANSFERRED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Police Commission has abolished the bomb and neutrality squad and transferred its 11 men to the Bureau of National Defense in the City Police Department.

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8x10 size—\$125, \$145 to \$225;
9x12 size—\$145, \$175, \$195 to \$245;
10x13 size—\$245, \$295;
12x15 size—\$295, \$345.

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Small Druggets—\$2.25 to \$12.50.
Room Size Druggets—\$24.50, \$35.00, \$47.50 to \$65.

SPANISH PRETENDER CAPTIVE IN AUSTRIA

Jaimists Divided in Sympathies
Toward Combatants — Don Jaime of Bourbon Is a Popular Figure in Vienna

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—Some interesting news is received from a reliable source concerning a princely figure about whom more than ordinary mystery has been wrapped since the beginning of the war—Don Jaime of Bourbon, the Pretender to the throne of Spain. It happens also that the intelligence comes at a time when there is a Jaimist (or Carlist, as many people still erroneously call it) movement in a part of Spain, for one hears upon the best authority that a division of much consequence has occurred among the Jaimists of Barcelona, who are no unimportant force.

It has been the paradoxical situation since the beginning of the war that while the head and the essence of the Jaimist pretensions, being, of course, Don Jaime himself, is not only a warm friend of the Allies, but has actually worked in France on their behalf, the leader of the movement in Spain, being Señor Vasquez de Mella, is probably the most enthusiastic pro-German in the whole country, and day by day in his newspaper, El Correo Español, subsidized with German money, and from which Don Jaime himself has withdrawn all support, indulges in such wild and bitter invective against England and France as to cause the sheet to be regarded very often with some amusement. Señor de Mella unceasingly proclaims the moral, political, and other virtues of the Germans, the advantages that would accrue to Spain from the closest possible understanding with the Central Powers, and the necessity for Gibraltar to be delivered back to Spain again, which in his view can best be done through the medium of an ultimate German victory, and, while, since 1914, he has announced innumerable German victories that have never taken place, and has placed enormous and sensational headlines upon announcements of allied defeats which were similarly fictitious, every real loss to the Allies such as the sinking of ships has been hailed with great outbursts of joy.

The Jaimist movement does not generally depend for its success upon the support of the most enlightened section of the population, though many strong and sincere men are attached to it, and so it happens that the Mella lead is very considerably followed and that Spanish Jaimists have had to be reckoned as very largely Germanophile. In Barcelona, however, in spite of the fact that German propaganda is exercised more vigorously here than in any other part of Spain, a pro-ally tendency among the Jaimists has been gradually gathering in force, and recently this took definite shape to the extent of an organized group being established. As soon as this was done a great impetus was given to the new movement, and now a decision seems imminent which will bring about the secession of the pro-Allies Jaimists from the main body. It is stated also that arrangements are in progress for starting a Jaimist club in Barcelona, limited to pro-ally, and a report of the whole situation has been sent to Don Jaime himself, and his opinion asked for. It is quite likely that this movement may be copied in other parts of Spain.

As to the intelligence concerning the Pretender himself, it will be remembered that in the early stages of the war he was in Paris, where he has a large ground-floor flat in the Avenue Hoche, and there he occupied himself closely with French Red Cross work, pursuing it at times with so much enthusiasm that, it is said, he incurred various dangers. However, he has estates and other interests of an important character in Austria, and finding after the war had been in progress for some time that these interests were being endangered, it became imperative, much as he disliked the idea, that he should pay a visit to that country. Accordingly the flat in the Avenue Hoche was shut up and the iron shutters to the windows have remained closed ever since, for once in Austria the most formidable difficulties were placed in the way of Don Jaime's leaving it. In the course of his journey he was for a short time in Germany, where the treatment accorded to him was very far from kindly or considerate, and when he arrived in Austria and went into residence at his own establishment there, the Castle of Frohsdorf, which is some 45 kilometers out from Vienna, he gradually discovered that he was to a great extent a prisoner. Limitations were placed upon his movements, and although no attempt was made to interfere with his frequent journeys to Vienna, he was given to understand that he could not leave the country. This happened during the reign of the Emperor Francis Joseph, on the instigation, it is believed, of Berlin. Under the new régime, however, he is still forbidden to leave Austria, and again it is certain that the orders in the matter come from the Wilhelmstrasse. His personal situation has, however, very greatly improved since the Emperor Karl came to the throne.

For the time being he has abandoned his residence at the Castle of Frohsdorf, and lives in Vienna. This he does for two reasons. In the first place his habits, tastes and temperament always made any prolonged stay at Frohsdorf distasteful to him. He is a man of very modern tastes and prefers the brightness and activity of Vienna to the country scenes of Frohsdorf. It is said that he prefers the vibrating notes of modern life to the melancholy echoes of the past. Although Frohsdorf is rich in historical associations these do not in any way appeal to him.

The castle once belonged to the family of Lichtenstein, then it was acquired by the widow of Murat and was subsequently the residence of the Duchess d'Angoulême, of the Count de Chambord, and of the last Bourbon of France. The rooms, the furniture, the pictures, and all about the castle, afford reminders of its historic past and the personages associated with it, and Don Jaime says frankly that this musty air is little to his taste. However, on going there from Paris on this occasion, he remained in residence for some time, making the journey to Vienna by automobile daily, the 45 kilometers being accomplished by a good car on a good road in less than an hour. Now, however, it is not possible even for a Pretender to make such a journey by automobile, and this is the second reason why Don Jaime lives altogether in Vienna.

If the embargo upon his departure from Austria remains, nevertheless life has been made far more agreeable to him than it was in the days of Francis Joseph, when many indignities were willingly heaped upon him. The fact is that his relations with the Emperor Karl and his family are extremely cordial. Apart from matters of general policy, the young Austrian Emperor in many ways has no scruples about doing things of which Berlin could not approve, and the hospitality that he openly and continually offers to the Spanish Pretender is one of them. This state of things is not due, as some people may imagine, to the efforts of his sister Dona Blanca, much less to those of his mother-in-law the Archduchess Leopoldine, who has by no means the influence in the Austrian court that he had in the time of Francis Joseph, but to the Empress Zita herself, who is a Bourbon, whose brother Prince Sixtus, as most people are now aware, is fighting with Belgium on the side of the Allies, and who shows a considerable regard and sympathy for Don Jaime. But there is a more curious fact even than this to state: For some time past the Pretender has actually been a frequent guest at the Spanish Embassy in Vienna. On many occasions he has dined there, and is on terms of intimate friendship with the Spanish Ambassador, Señor Castro y Casaleja, and his wife. It is obviously a highly unconventional proceeding for a Pretender, and especially one whose partisans in Spain are so active as in this case, he himself being excluded from the country, thus to be received at an Embassy, and before it could be done there had to be communications between Vienna and Madrid. King Alfonso, however, takes a broad view in these matters and readily granted the necessary authority. For the rest he frequents the aristocratic clubs of the city, dines frequently at the Hotel Bristol, and cultivates the society of the leading members of the Spanish colony. Wearing always the wide-brimmed hat that affects whether he is in Paris or anywhere else, Don Jaime is a conspicuous figure wherever he goes.

EDIBLE OILS AND FATS IN GERMANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

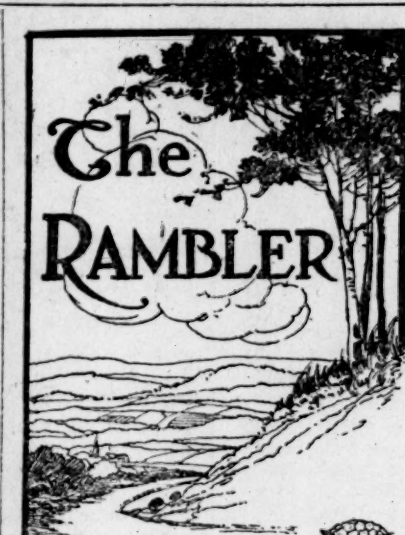
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—In a recent issue of the Wirtschaftszeitung der Zentralmächte, Herr D. Trietsch, in view of the shortage of butter and fats in Germany and Austria-Hungary, emphasized the great importance of Turkey being able to supply large quantities of edible oils and fats. Turkey's chief oil products, he wrote, are olive oil and sesame. With regard to the former, the yield from existing olive groves could be easily increased if more care were taken in gathering; as it is, the olive branches are beaten with poles, which so injures the trees that they only bear fruit every other year. In other countries, the olives are gathered by children, who climb the trees with the aid of ladders, and olives not quite ripe are left on the trees and gathered later. In this way far more oil is obtained, though the cost of harvesting is considerable, amounting to 2 marks per centner. For this sum adult labor could be obtained in the Turkish olive groves, where wages are usually 0.50 marks per day, 2 marks being the minimum. While in this way the annual oil yield might be increased, Turkish methods of oil manufacture which are very primitive might easily be improved. Better pressing and refining methods would mean that far more edible oil could be produced, while the oil still left in the oil husks could be extracted for soap manufacture.

Of still greater importance is sesame oil, Herr Trietsch continued. Hitherto Turkey has only exported the oil seeds which are pressed in the countries whither they are sent, the husks being used for fodder. The cultivation of sesame might be greatly extended, and since sesame oil is largely used in the manufacture of margarine, its export would contribute to reducing the shortage of edible fats in Germany and Austria-Hungary. It may also be mentioned, he wrote, that Turkey is a suitable country for the cultivation of sunflowers, almonds and nuts, which yield excellent edible oils. In the matter of almond cultivation, which is largely carried on in the Syrian western coasts of Asia Minor it must be the business of German industry to supply suitable peeling machinery. Germany must also supply artificial manures which would largely increase the yield of the almond groves. Finally, the cultivation of flax and earthnuts also holds out good prospects, as does the extension of the cotton plantations.

HOUSTON GETS SUPPLY DEPOT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Tex.—Houston has been selected as the location for the supply depot which will supply all aviation camps in Texas, and the government has leased, for a period of one year, Wharf No. 4 and the warehouses adjoining, located on the Houston turning basin. Several carloads of supplies have already been placed in the warehouses.



Just China

Miss Alicia watched the janitor as he deposited the barrel in a corner of the apartment kitchen, and began to pry off the cover. No, she did not want it unpacked; she would do it herself at night. All that he need do was to take out the nails and remove the top. She had no time now even to peep in the barrel at the china, her mother's best china, for she must leave at once for the library.

Miss Alicia was very prosaic about everything. Of that she was very sure and not a little proud. She was a business woman, with no time for fancies, or memories, or dreams. Yet this day at the information desk in the library, though she replied to queries with her usual briskness and competency, her mind was not always on answers such as:

"You'll find these books will help you concerning the 'Primrose League,'" this to a high school boy at her elbow, whose troubled look vanished as he saw that she had put reference slips in the half dozen books she showed toward him. "Florida phosphates," this time to General Gage, a frequent patron of hers. "Look under Port Tampa, and I think you'll find just what you want"; or in response to "I can't find a thing about the 'Golden Russian'." "Turn to 'Kipchaks' in the 'Hudson' file."

Yet with all her interest in those who came to her with perplexing questions, she would find her thoughts reverting to the china, wondering if it would be as lovely in her eyes now as it had been in childhood. She recalled her first association with it, a night when, excited at the unusualness of being permitted to sit up past her bed hour, she had been taken into the dining room to "see mother's best china."

Did the little rosebuds climb over the gilt bands, or were they beneath them? She could not say. It had been so long since she had seen the dishes that the pattern was a bit hazy to her, but the memory of the delight the china gave, and the association of something always out of the ordinary in her childhood, was insistent. So during the day, in between questions and answers, sometimes too vague to be even mental pictures, the china played its part. And whether Miss Alicia would acknowledge it or not, there came a real glow of joy when, the day's work over, she dug down into the excelsior in the barrel, and her fingers closed round a dear little cup. The tissue paper was quickly torn off; oh, yes, the rosebuds were both above and beneath the gilt band.

And when it was all unpacked and placed on the dining-room table, two memories came trooping in, whether there was time, in Miss Alicia's schedule, for them or not. She picked up the oval cake dish, and smiled reminiscently as she wondered how many times it had held slices of Minnehaha cake. Her mother had belonged to a Literary Club which met bi-monthly and was strict in limiting its refreshments to what it had termed "light." But Minnehaha cake must have come within the bounds, and Miss Alicia remembered that the only reason she had had any respect for that Literary Club, at that period of her youth when she was so superior to intellectual improvement, was because this china graced its meetings.

The night sounds of the city, changing though never ceasing, pressed in upon the owner of the dishes. She stood at the open windows and looked out over the city's roofs. The memory of a sweeping lawn, with sweet syringa bushes along a path, of big spaces and commodious rooms filtered through her mind. "Wherever am I going to put this china?" she said to herself, though she knew that there was only one possible place to put it—in what purported to be a solid panel of woodwork, but which in this very up-to-date apartment was a deep, dark, wall closet. Miss Alicia, quite unconscious of the fact that shutting up the radiant rosebuds in the dark really hurt her, looked around the room as if hoping to find some other place for them. Before eyes vehemently refusing to indulge in memories, a long, low dining room spread itself out. The beamed ceiling, the huge fireplace, even Commodore, the tiger cat, all appeared. And in the corner was the built-in china cupboard, on whose shelves the best china was arrayed, while beneath it, gazing up with awe and admiration at its flowers and gold, was a little girl on tiptoe.

"Nonsense," and the protesting dreamer of dreams shrugged her shoulders, and taking up her knitting she began to count stitches.

But the knitting did not hold her for long, because suddenly there appeared in her picture some one of whom she had not thought for so many years that she gave a little gasp of surprised recognition. It was Miss Phoebe King, just as it was, as gracious in the dream-picture as ever she was to Miss Alicia, when as a child she had worshiped at her shrine, in those days when this guest from a city far away had come to her home. Then the owner of the china remembered that it was really of Miss Phoebe King that the dishes reminded her most of all, because when

this guest visited their home the best china had been used all the time.

And how she did play and sing, this lovely young lady! Just what the songs were Miss Alicia could not say, but she remembered that Miss Phoebe King was the first person she had ever seen who crossed her hands when playing at the piano. It had impressed the little girl very much at the time, suggesting, vaguely of course, something rather acrobatic. And then too she had raised her hands very high from the keyboard, and had ever finished her playing with a note way up in the treble clef, picking it off like this, and Miss Alicia bent over the edge of the apartment dining table, as if it were an old spinet, and daintily lifted her hand from an imaginary high note.

Then as if realizing the unusualness of her rôle she blushed a little and became silent. Again she saw the dining room, this time with the table set with the best china for Miss Phoebe King. Commodore, by the open fire, got up, turned round twice, and began to wash his face.

"Oh, I've no sentiment," she said aloud, as if really to convince herself this time.

"China's just china," Miss Alicia added, and returned to her knitting.

FRANCE AND NATIVES IN WESTERN AFRICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—In a circular addressed to the Lieutenant-governors of the different French colonies in West Africa, M. Angoulvant, Governor-General of Equatorial Africa and charged with the general government of West Africa, has pointed out the changes brought about among the natives by the war. It has had the effect, he says, of greatly accelerating their progress toward a more advanced political and social condition and in this respect has upset all calculations. A less rapid advance might, he affirms, have been thought desirable but he advises those he is addressing to face the changes resolutely and to see that their administrative methods are such as to permit the continuance of the exercise of French authority in the way best calculated to serve all the interests concerned, and to prepare their subordinates for their future task which will make great demands upon their tact and adaptability.

An important fact on which M. Angoulvant insists is the result likely to follow from the bestowal of certain privileges on the native soldiers who have distinguished themselves. In some cases decorations and pensions and the promise of employment have been granted, and in their wish to retain these advantages, which would vanish if there were a return to the state of anarchy prevailing before the arrival of the French, these men would constitute a solid argument for France. It appears, however, that many of the chiefs, anxious to spare their own people, sent some of their captives to fight, and these have now returned greatly changed, laden with honors and with claims of which their past services are the justification. This circumstance, M. Angoulvant points out, is likely to produce upheavals in native society, which, he philosophically remarks, it is no use to lament, since they are inevitable.

He alludes also to the mission which has been accorded to M. Diagne, the Senegalese deputy. The fact that a man belonging to the black races whose intelligence and energy have carried him into a big metropolitan administration, who has been sent to Parliament by the votes of his fellow citizens, and in whom the government has such confidence that they send him to Africa with the highest honors, should address the native populations on the subject of their duty and quote his own example as a proof of the liberalism and generosity of the protecting nation, cannot but result in the production of new ideas and aspirations toward a better future than has hitherto been dreamt of.

IT IS YOUR DUTY TO REPORT DISLOYALTY

"Your patriotic duty: To report disloyal acts, seditious utterances and any information relative to attempts to hinder the United States in the prosecution of the war, to the United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation, 45 Milk Street, Boston."

The foregoing is a statement intended for all loyal citizens of the United States, printed day by day in these columns at the request of George F. Kelleher, division superintendent of the United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation, 45 Milk Street, Boston.

AMERICAN JUDGE HONORED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—A meeting held in honor of Judge Benjamin Lindsay, at the Palazzo Veneto, under the auspices of Undersecretary of State Gallenga, was attended by the American Ambassador, Signor Sacchi, Minister of Justice, and many well-known people. After he had been greeted by Signor Sacchi in the name of the Italian Government, Judge Lindsay spoke of the links which united the American and Italian peoples. Germany, he said, had two methods of making war, the first consisted of brute force and pitiless destruction, and the second of a system of poisoning the minds of the peoples, which they carried on with complete unscrupulousness. Both, he said, should be combated with equal vigor. Judge Lindsay declared that he would return to America with a heart full of enthusiasm for Italy, whose sacrifices would not have been made in vain, and that when the victory and the establishment of the just and lasting peace for which they hoped came about, the flag of Italy would have an honored place among those of the allied and victorious nations.

LETTERS

(No. 159)

Government Should Respond
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

During the winter of 1917-1918, the people of the United States suffered from a coal shortage that compelled the closing of churches, schools and many other public places particularly in New England. The Fuel Administrator of this district and his assistants gave serious study to this situation, going many times to the national capital in order to see what could be done to relieve the pressure. Although the winter was an exceptionally severe one, the people willingly cooperated with the Fuel Administrator's directions for saving coal, although it caused considerable inconvenience in many cases. One of the chief reasons for this ready cooperation, apart from the desire to do all to help win the war, was the feeling that the government had been unprepared to face this condition owing to the entrance of the United States into the war, and the many extraordinary demands that were being made upon the government at Washington. The condition during the coming winter, according to an announcement from the Fuel Administrator of New England, threatens to be a repetition of the past winter. This time the people cannot be told that the government have been unprepared or that they are called to solve many unknown problems of national life owing to the war. Ever since the early spring the people have been warned to put in their winter supply of coal. This many have done, notwithstanding the inconvenience of buying a large amount of winter fuel when it is a question how, in many cases, to meet the immediate financial demands. Of course the ordinary man or woman may not know all the reasons for the coal shortage, but there are, among the people, many who try to reason out the why of things. To them it indeed seems strange that a country that in a little over a year can transport an army of over a million men to France, that within a few months can launch hundreds of thousands of tons of shipping, can in one day launch 75 or more vessels, can loan billions to her allies, can send to European countries, neutral as well as allies, immense quantities of food, yet cannot handle the fuel supply for her own people. There seems no excuse for this. The so-called anti-idlers' bill has become a law, thus putting into the hands of the government for useful labor, millions of men who formerly had been unemployed. Now a bill has gone through prohibiting enlisted or drafted men from selecting the particular branch of the national service they prefer to serve in. If that is so, why can't the government decide in which particular "essential" business the so-called drafted idlers shall serve? Of course, there should be no difficulty with transportation since the government has taken over the railroads, and is expected to furnish transportation for the necessities of the people. It seems that, if the people of the United States are willing to give the railroads under the hands of the government under the impression that a certain relief would come from government control, which has not been fully justified by the tremendous increase of rates, the least the government can do is to see to it that the people are not called upon to go without heat until the first of December. The United States has an abundance of material wealth to help her allies and prevent her own people from suffering. There are over 100,000,000 people in the United States and surely even if 6,000,000 were required for military service, there still remains 94,000,000 of which a goodly part is composed of able-bodied men to carry on the necessary work of the country.

If the Fuel Administrator, at least of New England, would look at these conditions and try to apply them to the coal situation, instead of sending out notices from the very early spring telling of next winter's coal shortage, perhaps the coal question at least for this section of the United States would, in a large measure, be solved. There is not much danger that the people will waste anything and it seems hardly necessary to continue to warn against waste. If the government officials responded to the

needs of the people, as the people respond to the needs of the government, a great deal more could be accomplished toward a successful and early ending of the war.
(Signed) CITIZEN.
Boston, July 13, 1918.

BRITISH LABOR PARTY PLANS

LONDON, England.—At a recent meeting of the national executive of the Labor Party a number of important resolutions were adopted. It was reported that notice of a motion, to be submitted at the forthcoming Trade Union Congress, was in circulation, inviting the congress to establish, and through its Parliamentary Committee immediately to organize a new, separate political party to be exclusively a trade union party. The National Executive adopted a resolution regretting that on the eve of a general election anything should be done to divide the ranks of labor, and requesting those trade unions affiliated to the Labor Party, as well as to the Trade Union Congress, to throw their whole energy into the labor electoral campaign already inaugurated, in order to secure the largest possible number of members being returned to the House of Commons.

It was decided that in order to avoid any uncertainty as to women being entitled to sit in Parliament, the National Executive should draft a bill to be introduced into the House of Lords by the Parliamentary Party.

The Executive also endorsed the demands made for a substantial increase in separation allowances paid to soldiers' and sailors' families, on account of the increase in the cost of living since the allowances were fixed. The Executive, therefore, requested the Parliamentary Labor Party to get the War Office vote put down at the earliest possible date, in order that the House of Commons might discuss and decide upon this question as a definite issue.

An invitation to take part in a deputation to the Prime Minister on the question of federal home rule was considered by the Executive, and agreed to on the understanding that this consideration of the question should not prejudice the immediate settlement of the Irish problem.

It was decided to appoint a committee to advise the Executive on the best means of giving effect, within the terms of the resolution on the liquor traffic to be submitted at the Trade Union Congress, to the general desire that the manufacture and sale of intoxicants should, during the war, be subordinated to national needs. The committee have been instructed to consider proposals for total prohibition, and also the policy to be pursued by the Labor Party after the war, especially in regard to local veto and other forms of public control, and to public ownership.

MRS. PAGE NAMES DREADNAUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, England.—At the invitation of Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, and with the express approval of the King, Mrs. Page, wife of the American Ambassador, named H. M. S. Eagle, one of the largest ships in the British Navy, at her launching at Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co.'s yard on the Tyne. The ensign of the Royal Navy and the Stars and Stripes were flown side by side from Jack-staffs on the ship's bow. The British Admiralty was represented by the Third Sea Lord, Rear-Admiral Halsey, and representatives of the United States naval forces in Europe were present by direction of Vice-Admiral Sims. Admiral Halsey spoke of the effective cooperation that had existed for over a year between the American naval forces in British waters and the British Navy, and of the spirit of comradeship constantly shown between the rank and file of the British and American navies.

GOVERNMENT WILL TAKE STEEL FIRST

This Is War Industries Board's Answer to Automobile Industry of the United States—Allowance Basis Not Fixed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Hugh Chalmers, president, and Walter J. Reeves, secretary, of the National Automobile Association Chamber of Commerce, representing the automobile industry of the United States, have been in Washington for two days in conference with the War Industries Board in regard to steel for the forthcoming year. They brought with them a request for 60 per cent of the amount of the steel which they were allowed last year, beginning Aug. 1. They were assured that there was no disposition to cripple the automobile industry, but that nothing could be permitted to interfere with the government program. So great is the need for steel that the present estimates for the coming year were, running to 20,000,000 tons, while estimated production was only about 16,500,000 tons.

The automobile representatives were told that they could have their share after the government's needs were satisfied. They were utterly unable to appreciate the humor of the condition which the board so generously made them, not merely 60 per cent of last year's supply, but all the steel they wanted, with the mere proviso that the government have the first helping. It did not even place a ban on pleasure cars, or rather passenger cars. The companies were left to work out the kind of production they wanted.

The automobile men insisted that the curtailment of steel implied by the government's action would not only bring ruin to the automobile industry, but that banks and other institutions whose interests were bound up with those of the automobile plants would suffer.

They intimated also that it might play a part in the political campaigns this autumn. The War Industries Board maintained that that was not a situation for which it was responsible, that it was only looking after the government's supply of steel. Moreover, the men from the automobile interests were reminded that they had agreed voluntarily to reduce their output 30 per cent. They have now been asked by the board to make an inventory of the amount of steel on hand and report it within 10 days to the board.

Fuel, as well as steel, is troubling the automobile makers, for on Aug. 1 a Fuel Administration order goes into effect curtailing fuel to the industry, although the manufacturers can get around this, at least in part, by operating on purchased power.

LUMBER DEALERS ORGANIZE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENSBORO, N. C.—The North Carolina Retail Lumber Dealers Association was organized by representatives of 24 companies at a meeting in Greensboro. A. E. Davis, Salisbury, is president; J. M. Atwater, Burlington, vice-president; and J. U. Gunter, Sanford, secretary-treasurer.

—have you received your copy of Mrs. Knox's war-time book on "Food Economy?"

THIS little book contains 133 practical recipes for delicious foods like the one given below, most of them made from "left-overs" of meat, vegetables and fruits that are ordinarily wasted—all of them approved by the Food Commission.

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AUSTRIAN PREMIER
REVIEWS SITUATION

Dr. von Seydler Explains Decrees
for Partition of Bohemia—
Expresses Confidence in
Empire's German Policy

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday).—The Austrian Lower House reassembled on Tuesday after an interval of four months. Up to the last moment the Premier was conferring successively with the various parties, but there is no intimation that a working agreement was arrived at, while on the other hand, it is understood that the Premier failed to secure the sovereign's permission to dissolve the House if it proved recalcitrant, a permission on which he relied for strengthening his hands.

The house and galleries were crowded, and Count Czernin, former Foreign Minister, was among the spectators.

Von Seydler, the Premier, on rising, was loudly cheered by the Germans, while the Czechs raised opposition shouts. The success of the allied arms, he said, was a guarantee that the enemy would not secure his aims by arms, nor bend the Central Powers by their blockade, and he ridiculed their internal propaganda methods as being merely indicative of profound ignorance of Austro-Hungarian conditions. He therefore described the outlook as cheerful, and declared that the German alliance constituted the Dual Monarchy's best guarantee of maintenance of its place among the states of the world.

Regarding the food conditions, the Premier held out hopes that the harvest would be available in a few weeks.

Turning to domestic politics, he maintained that the Government was compelled to put into effect its program of national autonomy in view of the Czech clubs' refusal to collaborate in revising the constitution, and if therefore issued a decree for the administrative partition of Bohemia. He did not deny that this indicated a German course. If there were a political course in Austria, he said, it could be the only one that guaranteed the protection of the German race's just interests, since in Austria it was impossible to rule against the Germans, any more than to rule without them. The German race was the backbone of the state, and always would be, and he maintained that a combination of non-German parties could not in itself lead to the formation of a majority.

The government, he declared, was determined to pursue the course entered upon. The door of understanding would always remain open for those parties now standing aloof, but above it was written, "Welcome to all who are loyal to the dynasty and state."

He denied, however, that there was the slightest animosity toward other races in this attitude. The Germans of Austria only demanded, and rightly so, the recognition of their right to the position due to them by virtue of their history and kultur, and the government would endeavor also, the Premier added, to do full justice to the national requirements of races living in Galicia.

MAY DREDGE RIVER
TO LITTLE ROCK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Dredging of 11 miles of the Arkansas River between Little Rock and the stream's mouth to provide a four-foot year-around channel to Little Rock is being considered by the government, according to County Judge Lee Miles of this county, who has just returned from Washington. It is estimated that the cost would be \$500,000. Opening of the river from Little Rock to Ft. Smith, which would cost considerably less, is also being considered, Judge Miles said.

Such development would open the Arkansas bituminous and semi-anthracite (smokeless) coal fields for development. High freight rates at present make these fields, among the largest in the Middle West, virtually worthless at present.

The eastern part of Arkansas uses Illinois coal, which could be more profitably employed in the manufacturing industries in the northeastern section of the country, because it can be obtained more cheaply than the Arkansas product. Development of river traffic would make Arkansas coal available throughout the State at considerably less cost than Illinois coal.

ADVANCE OF UNITED STATES

OMAHA, Neb.—In the following editorial from the Omaha World Herald it is interesting to note a few of the accomplishments of the United States since the war.

No one, not even Americans themselves, knew what they could do until they got stirred up over the war. An American firm which had never touched ordnance work prior to America's entry in the war is now turning out ten 155-millimeter howitzers per day from a plant the site of which was a corn field last August.

They started to build steamships on the shores of the big lakes. They could build the ships, but the locks in the Wellington Canal through which they had to pass were too short, so they built the ships as long as the locks would allow, and then put enough fabricated steel aboard to extend them more than 100 feet when they got to the seashore. The work was so planned that it did not take long to lengthen out the ship. It is now said that our air forces will soon be flying across the Atlantic in big

airplanes and after they get a new supply of gasoline they will load up with bombs and fly all over Germany, blowing up munition plants, railroads and ammunition dumps. Those are only a few of the things that the "Yanks" are doing. They are furnishing the main part of the food supplies of the Allies, they are supplying them money to pay their troops, having already lent them several billions of dollars, they are furnishing the ships to make good the submarine losses, and have already put more than a million of men on the battle fronts.

CHILE HAS SERIOUS
NITRATE PROBLEM

Falling Off in Government Revenue Is Stated to Be Due to a Lack of Proper Protective Measures for the Industry

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, de Chile.—The Chilean newspapers have been much occupied recently by what they call the nitrate crisis, which they attribute to the lack of protective measures on the part of the government.

"The nitrate industry," says a recent issue of La Nacion, of this city, "is today passing through a crisis as bad or worse than that experienced at the outbreak of the European war." The paper adds that the consequences of this crisis will necessarily be reflected in the financial situation of the government, which receives a large part of its revenue from this industry.

The fact is noted that many plants are producing nitrate at a cost of 11 shillings the quintal to sell it at 10 shillings and sixpence. For this reason, during the last few months plants with an aggregate of 4,000,000 quintals annually have been forced to shut down, and others are expected to follow their example.

The newspapers complain that the government has done nothing to improve conditions, and that nitrate producers who formerly paid 42 shillings for petroleum are now paying 159 shillings, while coal has risen from 29 to 115 shillings, and bags, which in normal times cost three and a half pence have gone as high as 22.

La Nacion blames the government for not having taken advantage of an opportunity for pooling of purchases to make better arrangements with the Allies. It is said that the Chilean Government last year collected a revenue of 30,000,000 pesos from the nitrate industry.

NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE
ACTION IN NEBRASKA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

LINCOLN, Neb.—It is announced at the Nebraska headquarters of the Non-Partisan league that that organization will not enter the political primaries in August. No reason is assigned for this other than that the executive committee deemed it the wiser plan. In South Dakota the league stayed out of the recent primaries. As under the South Dakota law no person who participates in a party primary is later eligible to sign a petition for any other candidates, the league was forced to choose between running the risk of losing everything in the primary or waiting till election to enter its candidates. No such law is on the statute books in Nebraska.

The reason commonly assigned for this action by the politicians is that the disloyalty drive against the league in the State has not only halted its development and growth, but has actually cost it a considerable number of members because of the desire of farmers generally to avoid even the suspicion of disloyalty. The league does not have to exceed 12,000 members in the State, and it requires 50,000 votes to control either of the major party primaries.

SCHOOL TAX BILL

ATLANTA, Ga.—Regarding a new bill providing county taxation for school purposes here, the Atlanta Constitution says in an editorial:

One of the most important measures to come before the Georgia General Assembly at this session is the constitutional amendment bill providing for state-wide local county taxation for school purposes. The amendment as proposed provides a means and the only feasible means for the placing of all of the counties and all communities of the state on an even footing as regards educational facilities, whereas under the present system the extent of opportunities afforded the children of the various counties and communities is dependent upon local politics and the personal interests of a handful of local rich who count dollars above the necessity for the education of the children of their county.

But what is more convincing as to its merits than all individual or organization endorsements is the fact that practically all of the cities and important towns and 55 of the counties of Georgia have, one by one and of their own initiative, adopted the method it involves, and in not a single instance has it been discarded after a trial.

BARGES TO CARRY COAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

WEST MEMPHIS, Ark.—For the past few months the Aluminum Ore Company of Bauxite, Ark., has been chipping bauxite up the Mississippi River to St. Louis on steel barges. Until recently the 14 barges and three boats operated by the company have been returning to Arkansas empty, but an arrangement has been effected by which these freighters will carry Illinois coal on the down-stream trip.

THE BURIAN PEACE
SPEECH ANSWERED

(Continued from page one)

justified by the fact that it cannot support life without destroying the life and happiness of others.

The most significant part, however, of Baron Burian's statement, is his repeated allusion to the "enemy's inflammatory activity" in the monarchy, the Entente's "interest in our internal affairs," and the allied intention to "dissolve the monarchy, if possible, into component parts." It only shows how the indorsement by the Entente of the national claims of the oppressed nations of Austria-Hungary cut to the quick in the flesh of the Viennese camarilla. It proves that the Entente has finally found the weak place in the Austro-Hungarian armor. Notwithstanding Baron Burian's statement to the contrary, Austria-Hungary has repeatedly demonstrated her inability to reform herself, and has shown her absolute lack of "elasticity and adaptability to the changing events of the time." In fact, she is the last survival of medievalism in Europe, and the majority of her subjects demand that she be dissolved. The Czech-Slovak nation, for one, proclaimed through its deputies, that their demand for complete political independence cannot be solved by international Austrian constitutional

means, but that it can be solved only at the peace conference. If, therefore, the Entente meddles with the internal problems of the monarchy, she does so upon the express will of the majority of the Austro-Hungarian peoples, and in complete agreement with the principles laid down by President Wilson.

On the whole, Baron Burian's statement is truly Austrian. The Baron is a good follower of Count Czernin; he represents the same nationally nondescript oligarchy, and his sneer at the political "amateurishness and dilettantism" of the allied policies cannot hide his own Austrian, Czerninian, Dilettant, Jesuitism and Machiavellism.

DISLOYALISTS TO
BE DENATURALIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

SAVANNAH, Ga.—An order received from the Attorney-General by the government officials in Savannah, provides that naturalized citizens who prove disloyal will be denaturalized without delay, and resume their original status. Several cases are said to be under consideration here, and proceedings are said to be pending on slight details of evidence. Department agents for the present decline to make public any names, but instructions are positive, and they state that there will be no delay in proceedings where evidence warrants them.

OUTLAWED BARS
DEFY ALL RULES

Village of East Moline, Ill., the
Scene of Open Violation of
Law Protecting Soldiers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

EAST MOLINE, Ill.—The last two weeks of licensed saloons in Rock Island County were memorable for the number of arrests, auto accidents, and activities of city, state and federal officials. In two weeks between the closing of the Rock Island saloons, on May 2, and the East Moline bars, which closed on May 23, the village of East Moline paid out \$210 in extra police fees, while scores of citizens served as special officers without pay in an effort to keep some semblance of order. Every night the East Moline city jail was filled to overflowing, and 331 arrests for intoxication were listed on police records. This does not include the cases in which police acted without making arrests. Fines in this period amounted to \$1350.

Bootleggers and lawless anxious to make the last two weeks profitable ones caused continuous activities of the federal officers, who made 75 arrests on the government island, confiscating liquor upon persons who, in violation of Section 12 of the Selective Service Act, were transporting liquor

across government property. Federal agents on various nights worked half the night searching every one, whether in auto, wagon, or street car. Five automobiles were confiscated and hundreds of quarts of beer and whiskey taken from individuals.

Rock Island County is not yet clear of the liquor question. In South Moline and Andalusia townships, where the municipalities have voted dry, but the township is not legally opposed to liquor traffic, the saloon men are preparing to take advantage of a state statute which countenances "barrel houses," where liquor in quantities of not less than five gallons may be sold without any local license, or where gallon quantities may be dispensed upon license granted by the board of supervisors. No supervisors' licenses have been asked for and county officials propose to keep rigid watch over the barrel houses to see that the law is strictly enforced.

Soldiers stationed on the arsenal, refused leave to Rock Island while that city was liquor territory, have been granted permission and this village, too, is to become permit territory. So flagrant were violations of the federal law against providing soldiers with liquor that during the last week of saloons in East Moline military police were patrolling the city to keep the soldiers out, even though it was then forbidden territory. One night a special squad of military police was called to aid civilian officers in quelling a street fight in which a dozen soldiers had become involved.

TENNESSEE LABOR
STATUS UNCHANGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—The recent ruling in the United States Supreme Court concerning the federal Child Labor Law, will not materially affect the situation in Tennessee, according to a statement given out by Factory Inspector Hoepfner. "The Child Labor Law of Tennessee, while conforming to the federal law, is entirely independent of the same," explained Mr. Hoepfner. "In fact Tennessee is one of the few states in which the federal officer has announced that the enforcement of the state statute would be accepted in compliance with the federal law."

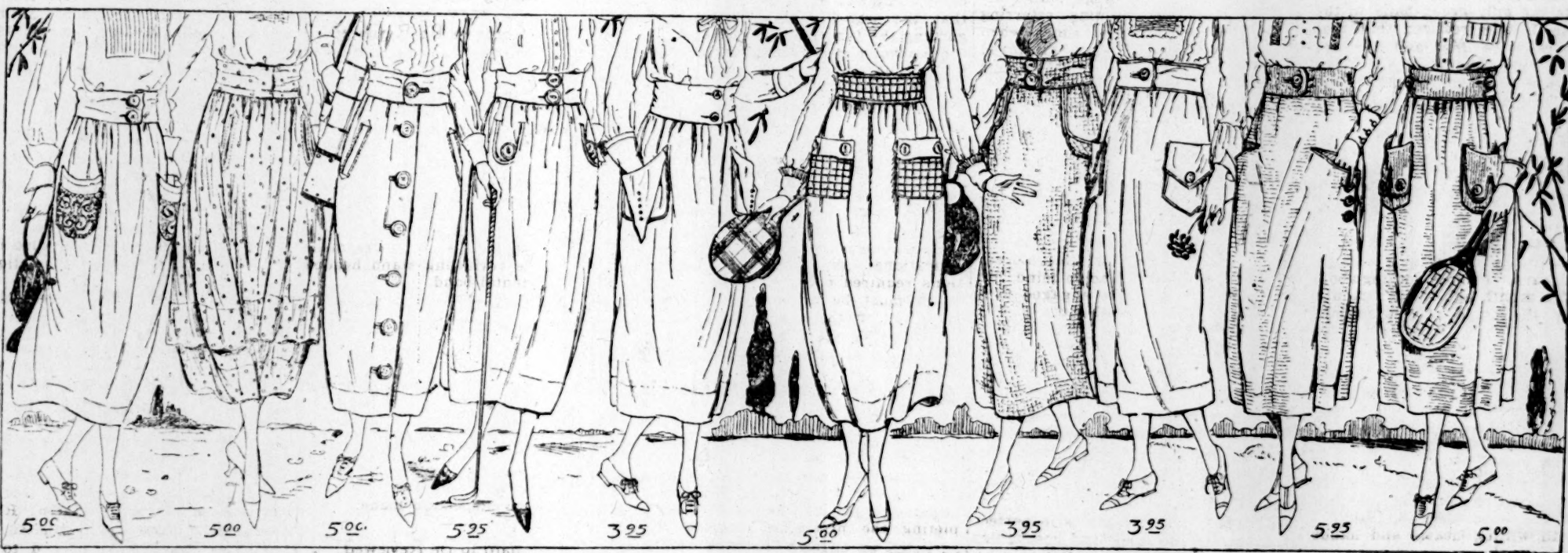
"On this basis the department of workshop and factory inspection has been acting, and has received the cooperation of the large majority of the industries."

"Our system of issuing working certificates through the county superintendent of schools will continue during vacation, and employers will be visited and all questions coming up will be worked out amicably by us, if possible. However, when the department encounters violations of the law fixing the ages of children and the hours of employment, which cannot be adjusted, they will be prosecuted as heretofore."

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Over 100 Years

Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street
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2000 NEW COTTON SKIRTS

Go on Sale Tomorrow at the Special Prices of

3.95—5.00—5.95

Skirts of the quality that look well, wear well, hold together well. Made in ten styles—best models from one of the best makers of skirts.

Gabardine leads in cotton skirts, and in this lot there are one thousand of them. The other thousand includes English needle cloth, waffle cloth and novelty skirts with becoming straight lines,

fetching belts, big pearl buttons, new pockets and deep hems. All are strictly tailored and non-shrinkable.

You should buy for this year's needs—and for next year's needs also. Wonderful values at these prices.

Watch for the skirt-sale window.

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Misses' Cool Waists



3.25

Organdie—Voile—
Batiste
Special Values at
3.25 and 3.95

The dainty waist illustrated is a fair example of those in our Misses' Waist Shop. Made of fine voile with embroidered and Valenciennes lace edged frills, it is cut along decidedly youthful lines—with

shorter shoulders, underarm seams and sleeves. Many other beautiful models to choose from—in voile, batiste and organdie—showing striking innovations and charming fashion features. They cannot be duplicated at these prices. 3.25 and 3.95.

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Quick Sale of 3000 Pairs

MILANESE
SILK GLOVES

At 85c Pair
Value 1.50

This exceptional opportunity for economy comes as the result of our timely purchase of a big manufacturer's surplus stock. Two-clasp, heavy Milanese silk gloves—firm texture, double finger tips. Fashionable shades of gray, blue, brown, mode, canary, slate and black or white. Three or five row embroidered backs—in self or contrasting color.

Complete range of sizes.

(Mail Orders Filled)

(Street Floor)

Figured
Chiffon
Dresses
17.50

A triumph in economy, that is what the dress illustrated represents—and customers who have priced dresses of this kind will readily agree with us.

It is made of fine quality, beautifully figured chiffon. The model is chosen from hundreds for its becoming lines and attractive style features. We purchased the material by the piece and had the dresses made to our order—hence this remarkable value.

(Fourth Floor)

Misses' Sport Suits

WOOL JERSEY SUITS for sport or traveling—the last lot to be had at this price, in the desirable shades.
PONGEE SILK SUITS, made of our own materials, semi-tailored belted model—just the suit for warm weather.

(Mail Orders Filled)

(Third Floor)

18.50

UNSKILLED MEN IN THE SHIPYARDS

(Continued from page one)

shell liners could be tied up and be left undisturbed, and he told me, "When you know they have taken the template (the pattern) for the plate, (the outside sheet of steel covering the ship frames, the shell plate.)"

My boss might have told me the same thing, but he was a taciturn English lad (perhaps 30), and may have thought best to let me learn by experience; so he just repeated, "Put them up," and I obeyed.

I thought I was quite clever when it occurred to me in the first place to go to the carpenter "faring up" (adjusting to position), the frames of the "poop," and to ask him when he would be through, when the frames would be in the permanent position to receive the plates. It was a spark of shipbuilding intelligence. He said that he had fared up those frames every day, for it was three days or more. I assumed that he was a regular shipbuilder, but, aside from his being a carpenter, I found out later that he was as green as I was when he asked a question revealing an ignorance of an essential point in his work, and then confessed his ignorance. I then realized that he was no more engaged in sabotage (shall I say time sabotage?) than I was.

He said some one undid his work every day. I can see that the most apparent reason was that, like mine, his work was either wrong or untimely. We were both learning by experience. But so was almost everybody. While for the first few days I felt like the only green hand in the yard, then I later realized that real shipbuilders were few and far between. One day I thought I had found one. He was a mechanic, I knew, for he used to work near our shop in Los Angeles and often came in. We were surprised to meet. He proudly confessed, "I am in charge of the forward part of this hull. I will keep an eye on you," meaning to help kindly. I admitted frankly to him my ignorance of the craft. "Oh, that's nothing," he said, "none of us know anything about shipbuilding. You will learn. I knew nothing about it myself a month ago." In a month, with only the trade of a machinist back of him, he had risen to foreman over 200 or more men; and men of even his knowledge and skill and ability to handle men were scarce.

This was a revelation to me. Everybody looked so wise, but half of them hardly knew the port from the starboard side of a ship.

Unskilled men flocked about the yard like sheep without a shepherd, not knowing what to do, many I know with willing hearts and hands. My friend, to whom you refer, a shipwright, explained things to me that only a trained eye could discern. He knew of the conditions in the cabinet shop where there was no dearth of carpenters, but, lacking ship carpenter skill, they were quite helpless without specific direction. The lack everywhere was that of skilled overseers as well as hands especially skilled in ship craft.

You might say that for several months this yard was little more than a great shipbuilding school. Now it is different. Mechanics are learning a trade after a fashion in three or four months, at which before they would have had to serve as apprentices for as many years.

And lesser positions are filled by former tradespeople like myself. A tobacco dealer is now a "driller," and an old mining engineer is a "bolter-up." Then I know a man with 30 years' experience in steel mills working as a humble liner man.

It has been so easy to see things going wrong and to lapse into a critical vein as to become obsessed with the faultfinding habit and utterly fail to realize the colossal task on the hands of a few skilled men and managers.

Seeing 10 men standing at one machine waiting their turn to use it or to get service, one could figure \$5 or more per hour wasted in waiting. Why were there not more machines available, or why were there more men than the yard could seem to assimilate at once? Some one said the machines could not be had; that unlimited numbers of men would be needed for unlimited contracts, and that they must be trained even as soldiers are trained to fight, was apparent.

No one could deny a vast wastage of time in a great mass of raw labor recruits in the process of their organization into efficient crews.

At times it was said that we were short of steel. Much was said, much idle gossip.

The thought uppermost in the minds of men was wages, bonus or overtime. From enforced idleness for lack of orders to chronic idleness proved an easy step taken, but I have never but once seen a man censured by a foreman for wasting time.

Groups of two and three would walk about the yard and visit from one ship to another, doing nothing for two hours at a time.

Two of us were told by our foreman one day, "I have only two liners for you to make today." It amounted to perhaps an hour and a half of actual work. A driller I know had one hole to drill one day, and he had a helper.

No matter how much a man might want to work, he must confine himself to allotted tasks. He couldn't do a thing just because he saw it needed doing, just to be busy. He must do what he was told to do, even if it was to "stall," or risk losing his job, as he might think. If he made an iron he thought should be made, first he might be thinking wrong, or if right he could not be sure that some one else had not thought of the same thing and work be duplicated, which often happened; the result of free-lance efforts.

The driller referred to once went off

CENTRAL OFFICERS' SCHOOLS PLANNED

Instructions to Be Given in Infantry, Field Artillery and Machine Gun Work—Men Who Are Eligible for Duty

On his own hook, drilling holes he thought should be drilled, and nearly lost his job for not waiting until he was told.

I asked an old mechanic what a man was to do to get out of standing or walking around an hour or more doing nothing. He said: "If anyone asks you why you are not busy, just refer them to your boss. He is responsible for your time." But I don't remember ever being asked such a question, though there was reason enough for its being asked.

The apparent indifference on the part of the company as to the size of the salary roll leads the men to accept as true the common report that the ships are being built on a cost plus basis.

I have seen men asleep, a dozen or so on a deck, on overtime and no one saying a word to them. Just now these men are working 14 hours a day. On that time a man gets from three and a half to five hours sleep a night, the average being nearer four. He spends three hours or more daily on trains and cars, and pays 35 cents on trains plus carfare.

That a man is not fit for a 14-hour day's work with this daily round-trip ordeal, I can testify, as one who tried it on 13 hours and less.

I have heard much premature criticism of the yard management by the men, such as of the system of paying off, etc., and there was a petition signed by some number to improve this but I have seen the latter system greatly and gradually improved as well as time and other systems, coming out of the seeming chaos of the now, unorganized yard. And still one can see things that could be remedied. It is easy for any practical business man to find such faults; much easier to find faults than to remedy them.

I recall reading the comment of the good Senator in criticizing the elaborate preparation of large plants before beginning shipbuilding, referring to said "other days" or times when direct (?) methods were employed with "improvised ways" for ships, and I was forced to compare those direct methods, so-called, with our modern trolley system of moving steel plates. The trolley hoist picks up a plate in the yard and about three minutes later drops it on deck 200 yards distant, and at 35 feet elevation, at a cost in power and labor of not to exceed 25 cents. I don't know what it would cost in time and labor to get it up there by the "improvised" methods the Senator had in mind, but I saw 15 men or more engaged in a tug-of-war with a steel plate on the yard level, dragging it about two inches on the average per tug, provided they all tugged together, which they did by the old sailor method of "yeeedleing" all together.

This comparison has numberless parallels in the yard, which I am informed by a trained shipbuilder was laid out according to the most approved modern methods derived from the Scotch and English yards. And the mechanical efficiency is in perfect ratio to the methods and mechanics employed, but their installation took a length of time inconceivable to any but the mind of a mechanic, yet a miraculous achievement viewed as a whole and complete.

So much for mechanical efficiency; but business efficiency is conspicuous by its absence. Nobody seems to care how much anything costs here, although there appears to be the camouflage of a costing system. No one seems to care what is wasted either in labor or material.

The prodigal outlay of unrequited wages paid alone would seem enough in time to bankrupt even Uncle Sam, if it occurs in all war industries and government industrial enterprises as it does here.

Who is to blame? That is always the demand. And having answered that question to the satisfaction of the jury we flatter ourselves that we have answered well; that is, when justice is placated for a time with the conventional saying, "Pa's rich and Ma doesn't care." That is the common attitude toward Uncle Sam.

Instead of sacrificing some victim on the altar of our imperfect justice, we should apprehend and indict the real culprit, the golden calf, materiality, whose name is legion.

Let selfishness, greed, avarice and Hypocrisy be haled into the Court of Public Opinion instead of their victims sinning and sinned against.

Labor will never do its best while profiteering goes on undisturbed. The men here saw a ship launched prematurely that the company might get the bonus. It was not fit for the water.

As in this war soldiers must be led by brave, self-sacrificing commanders, so must the armies of labor be led by real captains of industry, not by profiteers.

We are at war with the Beast of greed and arbitrary power, not only abroad but at home.

We are raising our armies by conscription. If prior to its complete extinction, the Beast must be chained for the period of the war, and it takes conscription to chain it, let us have conscription of labor and capital for that period.

NEW HAMPSHIRE LOAFERS TO WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CONCORD, N. H.—That New Hampshire can adopt some means to put the loafers to work, even if they are not in the draft age, seems probable from conferences that have taken place between Atty.-Gen. Oscar L. Young and representatives of the Committee of Public Safety. That there is need of such legislation is apparent from reports of local public safety committees to Concord.

The recent New Hampshire Legislature, however, took no steps in this direction. The attorney-general has ruled that city governments are empowered to pass ordinances against loafers and non-essential workers and he is now determining if town governments have the same authority.

Radio Engineering School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Information has been received concerning the opening of central officers' training schools for infantry, field artillery, and machine gun instruction. The courses at the infantry and machine gun schools will be of four months' duration, and it is planned to graduate classes of approximately 600 members each month. The course at the artillery school will continue about three months, the capacity of the school to be prescribed by the chief of field artillery.

Enlisted men of the regular army, national army and national guard, except coast artillery corps, signal corps, and labor units are eligible for the course, also civilians within the draft age inducted into the service for attending the schools, and a limited number of civilians beyond the draft age and not above 40 years of age upon the date of entrance.

Infantry training will be given at Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va., at Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga., and at Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark., and field artillery instruction at Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.

Machine gun training will be given at Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga.

These schools are a part of the replacement camp where located, and are under the general control of the camp commander. In order, however, that the war-department policy regarding the function and operation of these schools may be continuous, they will, for administration, constitute a separate unit of the replacement camp under the direction of the training-school commander.

To be eligible for admission to a central training school, a candidate must be within the specified ages, and not have been born in any of the countries or allies of such countries as are at war with the United States. Enlisted men must have the moral, educational and physical qualifications required of an officer, and civilians must be graduates of a high school or have pursued an equivalent course of instruction. For the field artillery course, candidates must, in addition to the above, possess a thorough understanding and working knowledge of arithmetic, algebra and plane geometry. A knowledge of trigonometry and the use of logarithms is desirable.

All civilians attending the courses will receive the pay and allowance of privates, and men successfully completing the prescribed courses will be listed as eligible for commissions as second lieutenants and assigned as vacancies occur.

Applications with all necessary papers will be made to the officer of the army on duty as professor of military science and tactics at an educational institution nearest the residence of the applicant. These will be forwarded to the commanding officers at the schools wherever they may be located.

List for Military Guests

Hotels to Make Separate Registers for Soldiers and Sailors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—The names of soldiers and sailors who are registered at hotels will be placed upon a separate list, which will be placed in the hands of every person in the hotel establishments, cafes and restaurants whose duty it is to serve liquor. The decision was made at a meeting of the Boston Hotel Association, and was at the request of W. B. Wright, district supervisor of the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities, which is endeavoring to make Boston a safe place for enlisted men. Any violation of this resolution will be reported to the federal authorities.

Commissioner Wright, who is carrying on the campaign against liquor and vice, is expected in Boston, where he will confer with Brig.-Gen. John W. Ruckman, commanding general of the Northeastern Department, U. S. A.

Absentees Are Sentenced
Military Summary Court at Camp Devens Punishes Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Thirty soldiers absent without leave have been sentenced to three-months terms at hard labor by Maj. C. B. Rucker, summary court officer. The men had absented themselves from their companies at various times without having secured passes, and some of them have been confined in the guard house on other charges. A general court-martial sentence of six months at hard labor was imposed upon Priv. Warren E. Stewart of E Company, three hundred and first engineer regiment, also found guilty of absence without leave.

John Dermausk, a Russian living in Boston, has arrived in camp here, coming with a detachment of "slackers" but at his own request. He took out his first citizenship papers, but being within the draft age he could not be accepted at any of the recruiting stations. He visited the office of the United States marshal in Boston and was informed that several slackers were to be taken to Camp Devens, and that with a little persistency he might be taken along.

Provost guards stationed near the entrances to the circus ground prevented soldiers from the cantonment from attending the performances, the show having been prohibited to the men on account of certain features

which did not meet the approval of the military and police authorities.

Brig.-Gen. Merch B. Stewart is leaving for Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Ia., where he is to take command of the one hundred and seventy-seventh infantry brigade.

First Lieut. Robert B. West has been appointed a depot brigade personnel officer in place of Captain Daniels of Dorchester, Mass. Another promotion announced is that of Sergt. Carl A. Tornquist, who has been raised to a second lieutenant's rank.

First Lieut. J. B. Rutter of Waltham, Mass., has been promoted to a captain.

One hundred men have been transferred to Camp Benjamin Harrison, Iowa, where they will receive instruction in special trades, and upon the completion of their courses they probably will be assigned to overseas duty.

Radio Engineering School

Rear Admiral Wood Announces Test for Entry Into Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Sections, camps and schools in the first naval district are in receipt of a circular letter sent out by Rear Admiral Spencer S. Wood, commanding, announcing a competitive examination for candidates for nomination to bureau navigation as ensigns for radio engineering. This will be held at 491 Boylston Street, on July 24 at 9 o'clock in the morning, and applications will be received up to July 18.

Men commissioned will be assigned to repair and installation crews at submarine-chaser and aviation bases, and preference will be given graduates holding engineering degrees or who are experienced along electrical or radio-engineering lines.

Harvard Corps to Be Reviewed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Brig.-Gen. John W. Ruckman, commanding the Northeastern Department, U. S. A., will review the members of the Harvard Reserve Officers' Training Corps on Soldiers' Field, Cambridge, Mass., at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The corps, numbering about 700 members, will be lined up for inspection by Brigadier-General Ruckman and Maj. William F. Flynn, and later the regiment will pass the reviewing stand headed by the regimental band.

Rear Admiral Inspects Camp

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Rear Admiral Spencer S. Wood of the first naval district inspected the naval air station at Hingham, Mass., on Wednesday afternoon, being received by Lieut. P. B. Eaton, the commanding officer. Sites for several new buildings to be erected were looked over, and a general inspection made.

State Guard to Be Reviewed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMP GARDNER, Framingham, Mass.—A review by Lieut.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge with Adjt.-Gen. Jesse Stevens and other state officials is planned for late this afternoon. Intensive drilling has been carried on during the past day or two by the men of the fifteenth regiment performing their work in a highly satisfactory manner. The regiment plans to break camp on Friday morning, and the eleventh infantry will be here from July 20 to July 24.

Students Go to Plattsburg

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Twenty-six Boston University students from various parts of New England left for Plattsburg, N. Y., on Wednesday, to commence training in the officers' training camp, and to fit themselves to become officers of the student army training corps which the university will establish in September. The Harvard Reserve Officers' Training Corps will send 15 men to the camp.

Military Outings Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Several outings for soldiers and sailors have been planned to take place this summer under the direction of the war service of the Sisterhood of the Temple Israel of Boston, with Mrs. Harry Liebmann, chairman of the committee. One outing has been held, and others are to be announced. About 40 men will be invited, the guests being selected by the war training camp activities officials cooperating with the Massachusetts Branch of the Jewish Welfare Board.

JOHN ALDEN KIN MEET

PLYMOUTH, Mass.—Abandoning the custom of meeting in a tent close to the site of the John Alden cottage, the Alden Kindred of America came to Plymouth on Wednesday and held their reunion in the oldest church in the town. There were between 125 and 150 members of the family present. President George F. Washburn of Brookline welcomed the guests. The states of Maine, New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts were represented.

ARGENTINE MINISTER RESIGNS

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—Domínguez Salaberry, Minister of Finance, has resigned. It is reported that his withdrawal is due to discord between himself and President Irigoyen and other ministers in regard to reductions in the budget proposed by Salaberry.

PROHIBITION BEING HASTENED BY WAR

Report Prepared for Committee on Public Information of the United States Shows Steps That Have Now Been Taken

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It is the desire of the Committee on Public Information that the widest publicity possible be given facts set forth in a report to be incorporated in the new edition of the War Cyclopaedia, showing how the war is hastening the prohibition of the traffic in alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes. Prohibitionists, it is explained, neither advocate nor support the prohibition of alcohol for experimental, industrial, medicinal, and sacramental purposes.

Twenty-eight states have adopted prohibition, either by constitutional amendment or legislative enactment, as follows: Alabama, Arkansas, Arizona, Colorado, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington and West Virginia.

Congressional action designed to check or stop the sale of liquors for beverage purposes has been as follows: Webb-Kenyon Law, Act of March 1, 1913; Alaska, Prohibition, Act of Feb. 14, 1917; Porto Rico, Prohibition Referendum, Act of March 2, 1917; District of Columbia, Prohibition, Act of March 3, 1917; Reed and Jones-Randall Amendments to Post Office Appropriation Bill, Act of March 3, 1917; Increasing Military Establishment, Act of May 18, 1917; Food Control, Act of Aug. 10, 1917; Hawaii, Prohibition, Act of May 23, 1918.

Since 1907 appropriations have been made for the enforcement of liquor laws among the Indians and in Indian countries. The amount has been \$150,000 per annum for several years and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Hon. Cato Sells, has vigorously and effectively enforced the laws. The sum of \$15,000 per year has also been appropriated to enforce the liquor laws in Alaska.

On Dec. 28, 1917, Congress submitted to the states a proposed amendment to the constitution of the United States, known as the Sheppard Resolution, which has for its purpose the prohibition of the traffic in alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes. Thirteen states have ratified, to wit: Mississippi, Virginia, Kentucky, South Carolina, North Dakota, Maryland, Montana, Texas, Delaware, South Dakota, Massachusetts, Arizona, and Georgia. Three have postponed action: Rhode Island, New York and Nebraska. In Louisiana the Senate refused to ratify by a vote of 20 to 20, with one vacant seat. An election is to be held to fill the vacancy and a special session of the Legislature is to be held in August, 1918, when ratification will probably be voted upon again.

The combined votes (semi-official) in the legislatures of the 13 states ratifying are as follows: For, 1381; against, 421. The legislatures of Florida and Nevada (special session) will probably vote later this year (1918). Ratification by the requisite 36 states appears probable prior to April 1, 1919. The amendment becomes effective one year after ratification.

At no time in the world's history has the welfare of soldiers and sailors been so well safeguarded as that of the United States forces in this war.

The Secretary of the Navy, under authority of Section 12 of the Act of May 18, 1917, created dry zones uniformly five miles wide surrounding the designated naval stations, irrespective of whether or not an incorporated city or town lies within such distances. The following stations are affected by these regulations until otherwise ordered: Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; naval training station, Newport, R. I.; naval training station, Norfolk, Va.; naval training station, Great Lakes, Ill.; naval training station, naval operating base, Hampton Roads, Va.; training camp, navy yard, Mare Island, California; marine barracks, Paris Island, South Carolina; marine barracks, Quantico, Va.; naval station, Key West, Fla.

Outside of these zones the selling, giving, serving or delivering to any officer or any member of the naval forces, except for medicinal purposes by licensed physicians or medical officers, is prohibited. This does not apply to giving or serving such liquor in private homes to members of the family or bona fide guests, or to the use of wines for sacramental purposes, April 30, 1918, he prohibited sale and use of liquors in Guam.

The Secretary of War has established a prohibition zone five miles wide, circumscribing the boundaries of every military camp, except that within the existing limits of an incorporated city or town the zone shall not include any territory more than one-half mile from the nearest boundary to such camp.

INDUSTRIES BOARD TO SPEED WAR WORK

BOSTON, Mass.—Stuart W. Webb, recently appointed chief of the Boston Industrial Zone under the resources and conversion section of the War Industries Board, left Wednesday night for Washington with Henry I. Harriman, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, to attend a conference of the chiefs and other officers of the various industrial zones of the United States.

The conference will occupy two days, Thursday and Friday. Charles A. Ott, chief of the resources and conversion section, presides. This will be the first general assembly of rep-

representatives of the 20 regions into which the country has been divided by the War Industries Board for making a survey of the industrial resources of the nation and for supplying the army, navy, and other government departments.

It is expected that every phase of industrial life will be discussed and plans set forth to obtain uniformity in adjusting the conditions of the 20 industrial regions to the war needs of the government. Classifying the multitude of industries which are equipped to do war work into uniform schedules, so that the placing of war orders may be accomplished with equal facility in any of the regions, will also probably receive considerable attention.

SWORN TESTIMONY FOR MILK BOARD

New England National Commission Sends on 15,000 Questionnaires to Dairymen on Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—In order to obtain the latest figures on the cost of producing milk in New England and distributing it in Boston, with a view to using such data in fixing the price to the dairyman and the consumer for August and perhaps September, the New England Regional Milk Commission has sent 15,000 questionnaires to farmers throughout the district and another set of questions to contractors in Boston. For the first time since milk surveys were instituted in the United States, and there have been scores in nearly all districts, the returns will be made upon oath to the commission.

In former surveys instituted by state authorities, dairymen associations and in a few instances by individuals, no attempt was made to standardize questions nor conduct the inquiry into the milk business along specified lines, so that the results were usually conflicting.

One of the most extensive of these surveys was that conducted by the committee on agriculture of the Boston Chamber of Commerce during the latter part of 1917. The set of questions was prepared by the secretary, Dr. A. W. Gilbert, and, as he has since been made the milk administrator of the New England commission, it is believed that the present survey will be the most satisfactory, while it will give the commission the latest data regarding dairymen and milk distribution costs. It is expected that the commission will be well equipped to deal with milk prices when it convenes on July 29 to consider milk rates for August.

Previous decisions of the milk commission have been based to a considerable extent on oral testimony and the five which have been rendered have not been satisfactory to all three of the interested parties, producers, distributors, and consumers, at the same time. The January award favored the producer; that in April the distributor, in May the distributor; in June the consumer and in July the producer. The benefits secured by the consumer amounted to a 1/2-cent reduction per quart in milk rates for the month of June only. The high rate of 14 1/2 cents a quart was restored on July 1, and milk experts predict that milk will be selling at 15 cents in Boston within the next six weeks.

DRASTIC PROHIBITION ACT IS ENFORCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Canadian Bureau

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.—The Legislature of Prince Edward Island has just passed the most drastic prohibition act in the Dominion of Canada. The act was framed upon the request of the commission whose duty it is to enforce it, and is said to be the most perfect measure of the kind that has yet been formulated. Under its provisions druggists shall not be allowed to handle liquor for any purpose whatsoever, except as alcohol in the manufacture of essences and tinctures, but the entire sale will be in the hands of special vendors. Importations shall be made by one wholesale vendor, who must be a recognized licensee under the Dominion Act, which prohibits importation into prohibited territory, except as provided under the recent Dominion Act. This wholesale vendor shall import all alcoholic liquors and shall sell to the retail vendors under control of the Dominion commission. The new provincial act is based upon the most advanced temperance legislation in Canada and the United States, and became operative on July 15.

BALTIMORE BANS ALL GERMANS

BALTIMORE, Md.—By unanimous vote of the Board of School Commissioners, German has been completely eliminated from the public schools.

WORKMEN TOLD HOW TO WIN WAR

Speakers for Emergency Fleet Corporation at Noon-Day Meetings Urge Labor to Toil and Swiftest Pace Ever Made

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—The obligation that rests on every workman to do his utmost, that the war may be won speedily, is being presented by speakers for the Emergency Fleet Corporation, at noon-day meetings in industrial plants engaged on war work all over the country. On Wednesday such a meeting was held at the Sturtevant plant in Hyde Park. The speakers were George E. Tomkinson and Frank Street, formerly a corporal in the Canadian contingent in France and Belgium.

In baseball parlance, Mr. Tomkinson said that three men are on bases, two have been put out, and a pinch hit must be made. "The great gallery of the world, in breathless suspense, awaits this pinch hit by American industries," he said.

He impressed on each man his responsibility for keeping up the supply of equipment and ammunition for the men at the front, and told of the rate shells are used up. All of the large shells fired in the three-day battle of Gettysburg, the most prodigious in its employment of ammunition in history, he said, would last only seven and one-half minutes in this war. At the rate shells were fired in a recent drive, they would last only three and one-half minutes. Ammunition enough to last General Sherman three months for his famous march now would last only ten minutes.

"It is your task," said Mr. Tomkinson, "to make in 10 minutes as much as your father made in three months." This meant all kinds of equipment, as well as ammunition. He told the men to cover with yellow paint every trouble breeder and ride him out of the plant. "You must be your own secret service men and prune out all who shirk and all who spread yarns in the works," he said, having reference to certain types of German propaganda.

"To win this war," he said, "every American at home, from the captain of the plant to the unskilled workman, must play the game."

Former Corporal Street, an American, who came down from the Yukon in 1914 to enlist with the Canadians, told of service in the trenches. If the man at the front, who is prepared to give his all for the cause, is not kept supplied with the means to carry on by those at home, he said, some one has been a slacker.

The speeches are being made under the direction of the National Service Section of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, which supplies the speakers free of charge to any plant that applies. The response on the part of the workmen, it is said, has been excellent.

JUDGE DARLING FOR PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BURLINGTON, Vt.—Judge Charles H. Darling of Burlington, Vt., has announced officially his candidacy for the governorship of Vermont. He is the second aspirant to so announce himself, the other being Frank W. Howe, editor and publisher of the Bennington Banner.

Judge Darling says: "Without hesitation I favor the ratification of the proposed amendment providing for nation-wide prohibition. The high standard heretofore maintained by Vermont among other states must now be maintained."

Another feature of his platform is his advocacy of the immediate improvement of highways throughout the State. He says: "During the war our taxes have not declined but our highways have. The interruption in railroad service, with the withdrawal of trains and the increase of freight and passenger rates have compelled an increase in automobile and motor truck service and our highways must meet the new situation."

Of the economic phases of today he says: "The increased cost of production, the high cost of living, the shortage of labor make new laws necessary and require the greatest care to preserve a just equality between producer, laborer and consumer."

For the Legislature his platform proposes: "To win the war is the all-absorbing subject and the coming Legislature can pass such laws as pertain to war activities and kindred subjects and make as short a session as possible. Not only must we provide for our boys at the front but for their relatives and those who come back disabled."

Filene's

Surf satin bathing suits, a Filene value at \$3.50

Surf satin is cotton with a silky finish. It looks especially silky in the water. Surf satin is very durable—and extremely popular at nearly twice the price of these which are \$3.50. Jersey tights to wear beneath, \$1.25.

Filene's—fifth floor—mail orders filled.

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON



GERMAN OFFENSIVE
IS NOW STABILIZED

(Continued from page one)

called the Mountain, they could mass a great army between Châlons and Rheims, and fall at any moment on the flank of an army advancing down the Marne to Paris. The present battle is obviously therefore the first stage of the latest battle for Paris. It is probably also the first stage of the culmination of von Ludendorff's effort, which went astray at his failure to break the British line at Amiens, and is now being renewed in the effort to reach Paris by the shorter road. According to the time-table he set himself, he should have been in Epernay on Monday night and in Châlons on Tuesday morning. This, however, is Thursday morning, and so far from having pushed forward steadily and persistently, he has found himself engaged in a battle in which he has lost and gained ground persistently during three days of fighting. He is still very far from being in Epernay, much less in Châlons, and General Foch is gaining all the time he needs, if he needs any, to bring further reserves to his assistance.

The nonsense about General Foch's field army being free to fight, and about von Ludendorff having suffered 100,000 casualties, is, of course, like a good many other things, confined in its value to headlines. Nobody knows that General Foch has a field army, at this period, and it is extremely probable that in the form of an army of maneuvers he has not got one. What he probably has are large bodies of reserves, massed at various points on the line. It was, indeed, over the very question of such reserves that the political struggle took place, which was ultimately settled at the Versailles Conference.

As for the German losses having amounted, over 24 hours ago, to 100,000 men, correspondents who put the losses of their own side down at hundreds should really display some elements of a sense of proportion or common sense. The fact is that in the middle of a tremendous battle no human being knows what their own losses, much less the losses of the enemy, have been. But that should be a warning not to talk in terms of hopeless and helpless exaggeration.

Meanwhile the best news from the front is the news contained in our own cablegrams, this morning, from London, that the battle is stabilized. If it is stabilized, it means that the deepest point of penetration has been reached, and that unless von Ludendorff throws in further immense reserves, in a determination to gain something to show Berlin, no matter at what cost, he is likely before the whole episode is over, to be once more across the Marne.

The most significant factor, however, in the news of the last 24 hours, is the announcement that General Foch has started a counter-attack stretching from Fontenoy, just north of the Aisne and west of Soissons, southward to Belleau on the Clignon River. Little or no news of what is happening here has yet been received, but it is obvious that if this attack can be driven home rapidly, von Ludendorff will be compelled to cease hurriedly his present offensive, or to continue it at the risk of a positive débâcle in the event of the French attack being pressed successfully home.

Asleep at Their Posts

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE. (Wednesday).—(By the Associated Press).—German troops in some portions of the trenches in Flanders have been so exhausted and demoralized by constant British raids, attacks and bombardments that many of them have fallen asleep at their posts, not caring whether they are killed or captured.

An order issued to a Bavarian infantry regiment reveals a condition of affairs which up to this time would have been thought unbelievable in an army notorious for the strictness of its discipline. The command officer wrote on June 25:

"While making a tour of the line this morning I came across complete sections fast asleep in spite of its being dawn and misty. These sections had removed their equipment and had not the faintest idea of the country, of dispositions, of their orders or of the troops on their flanks."

"Only yesterday, I requested that all men should be instructed on these points and their particular duty explained to them. This is all the more important as, only a few days ago, three men and a light machine gun were captured by a hostile patrol. This state of affairs must not continue."

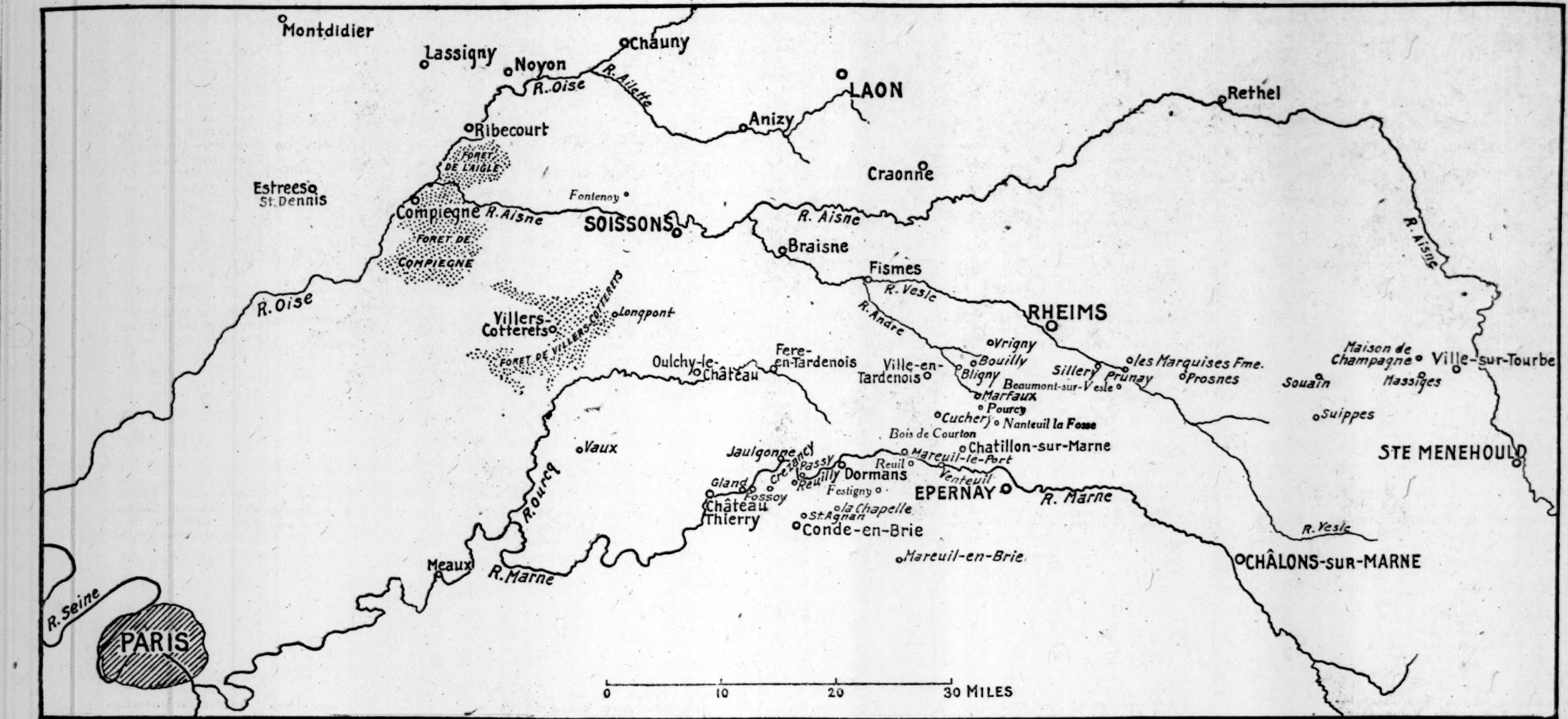
American Troops Praised

PARIS, France (Thursday).—In praising the fighting qualities of the American troops, Colonel de Thomassin, a military writer, in concluding his article on the battle situation, today, says he cannot resist the pleasure of quoting a passage concerning the Americans from the semi-official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung. "These American soldiers are cannon fodder. They are incapable of standing up to our seasoned troops. America has been powerless to train the forcibly enlisted men she has shipped to Europe."

The way the Americans treated a crack German division at Fossy, says Colonel de Thomassin, perhaps may give the German writer food for reflection.

General Gouraud's Order

ON THE FRENCH FRONT IN FRANCE. (Wednesday).—(By the Associated Press).—In stirring phrases, imploring them to stand firm, Gen. H. J. E. Gouraud, in command of the French and American troops east of



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Stubborn fighting continued yesterday along the whole line between Château Thierry and the Aisne, the Germans making only slight gains, and being checked at various points by the "heroic resistance and incessant counter-attacks" of the allied forces.

Rheims and in Champagne, appealed to his men before the German offensive began. In an order issued to his soldiers he said:

"We may be attacked at any moment. You all feel that a defensive battle never has been engaged in under more favorable conditions. You were warned and are on guard with powerful reinforcements of infantry and artillery. You will fight on the ground you have transformed by your hard work into redoubtable fortresses which are invincible if the passages are properly guarded."

"The bombardment will be terrible, but you will stand it without weakening. The assault will be violent, in clouds of smoke, dust and gas, but your position and armament are formidable."

"In your breasts beat free men's brave, strong hearts. Nobody will look behind nor recede a pace. Each of you will have one thought—to kill and kill many until they cry enough."

"For this reason your general says you will break this assault, and it will be broken gloriously."

Kaiser Watches Battle

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday).—The Kaiser watched the opening of the latest German offensive from an advanced observation post northwest of Rheims, Karl Rosner reports in a dispatch to the Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger. "The Emperor," says the correspondent, "listened to the terrible orchestra of our surprise fire attack and looked upon the unparalleled picture of the projectiles raging toward the enemy positions."

British Aerial Report

LONDON, England (Thursday).—The work of the British air forces in aerial operations is described last night in an official statement as follows:

"On July 16 our airplanes took advantage of fine intervals to carry out reconnaissance work with the artillery and bombing."

"Thirteen tons of bombs were dropped on hostile airfields, ammunition dumps, the mole at Zebrügge and villages used by the enemy as billets, among them Estaires and Tervil."

"Ten enemy machines were brought down in the fighting and four others were driven down out of control. In addition, six hostile balloons were shot down in flames. Nine of our machines are missing."

"After dark, in spite of the bad weather, our airplanes dropped over 500 bombs on the railway junctions at Seclin and on various billets. All of the machines engaged in this work returned. One of the enemy's large bombing machines came down behind our lines."

M. Clemenceau Visits Front
PARIS, France (Wednesday).—M. Clemenceau visited the front yesterday. He returned to Paris at night, but went back to the front this afternoon.

American Congressmen in France

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—(Havas Agency).—Twelve United States congressmen, who purpose visiting the fighting front, arrived today at a French port. Among other passengers on the steamer was a detachment of Alpine Chasseurs which has been visiting the United States, and a number of Polish volunteers.

Situation Reviewed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau is in a position to state that the German offensive on the Western front is now stabilized at all points. The point of the deepest German penetration at the end of the second day is on the Marne at Montvoisin; the latter place being recaptured and held by the French.

The Germans, in advancing along the Marne valley, have covered half

the distance to Epernay. Southwest of Montvoisin, at Chêne la Reine, the battle line again turns westward. At midday, yesterday, the French counter-attacks south of Dorman succeeded in driving the Germans back half of the distance covered in their advance of the previous day. The battle line here, which ran through La Chapelle and St. Agnan, now runs through La Bourdonnerie farm, which gives the French command of the Marne crossings in this district.

In the Champagne the position is mainly unaltered. Von Elnem's army on the French right delivered five attacks, all of which were repulsed with heavy losses and, in some places, the French have regained their front lines from which they had withdrawn to their battle positions. The French have lost no guns on this front and the Germans have left many derelict tanks behind them. The extent to which the Germans have failed to reach planned objectives is afforded by captured documents. The movement along the Marne valley toward Epernay was intended to reach a line south of Rheims from Avenay to Tonnay beyond Epernay by the evening of the first day. This would have given the Germans command of the high ground overlooking Châlons Plain eastward. Another group operating in the Champagne were to have reached an objective 12 miles distant by 10 o'clock on the morning of the first day. This group actually progressed two miles by 9 o'clock, and were withdrawn at that time as being unfit for further use."

The Germans have actually put in 30 divisions on a 52-mile front as against 42 divisions on a 70-mile front in the March offensive.

It is considered likely the French may have lost some guns along the Marne. The Germans have developed no new tactics.

The Americans have maintained the positions recaptured yesterday, and their forces occupy a front approximately five miles on either side of Château Thierry. The American right was yesterday on the Surnellin River.

Prince Rupprecht, at the present moment, is considered not to have sufficient reserves to initiate any big movement. The renewal of an attack on a big scale in the Champagne sector is considered probable with a possible extension into the German country. Reports from France at 11 this morning indicate no change in the position as given above. Fighting at various points was of a to-and-fro character.

Von Hoetzendorf's Resignation

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday).—A Vienna message states that the Emperor Karl has granted Field Marshal von Hoetzendorf's request to be relieved of his command, thanking him in an autograph letter for his valuable services and making him colonel of the bodyguard and hereditary Count.

French Opinions on the Battle

PARIS, France (Thursday) (Havas Agency).—In the pocket which the Germans have created south of the Marne, their losses, according to conservative estimates, reached the figure of 60,000 in the first two days' fighting. Le Matin declares today. Treating of the situation in this sector of the front, L'Echo de Paris says:

"Because of the counter-attack delivered by the army of General Degoutte and our American allies, the Germans were unable appreciably to widen or deepen this pocket."

According to the same newspaper, 40 German divisions have been fully engaged in the battle, while 20 support divisions were obliged to take part, more or less, in the fighting.

The press agrees that after the third day of the battle the situation remains as favorable for the Allies as could be expected.

"The battle for Paris has become a battle for Rheims," Le Petit Parisien

says. "The German maneuver was frustrated by the insufficient effect of the first shock. It can be considered as a failure and we are able to look to the future without apprehension."

The Echo de Paris also declares the situation at present is decidedly favorable and the prospects for the future "entirely reassuring."

"It appears now," says L'Homme Libre, "that the enemy's efforts will not even result in the capture of Rheims, and still less that of Epernay. Thus the great 'peace offensive' will be a fiasco after the three notable failures at Compiègne, in Italy and the Champagne."

Fighting in Palestine

LONDON, England (Thursday).—According to a dispatch from Amsterdam, an official statement has been issued at Constantinople relative to the fighting in Palestine on July 13 and 14. The statement says that east of the Jordan a Turkish assault provoked a British counter-attack, which was supported by a cavalry division and armored cars. The Turkish War Office claims that this division was almost annihilated, only some stragglers succeeding in escaping.

Reuter's correspondent in Palestine says that the Turkish attack early on Sunday morning proved costly and failed to gain an inch of ground. The enemy lost 600 prisoners, it is stated, of whom more than one-half were Germans.

American Negro Troops in Action
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE MARNE. (Wednesday).—(By the Associated Press).—American Negro troops are helping to hold the allied line against the fifth German offensive. They requested the favor of being permitted to take over a part of the line of attack, though they had been holding a piece of a French sector for the last three months without relief.

Germans and New Offensive
GENEVA, Switzerland (Thursday).—The newspaper Democrite, which is usually well informed upon German affairs, declares that the latest information from across the Rhine shows mixed feelings in Germany regarding the new offensive. While there is hope of victory and an early peace, there are also secret fears of failure, which are only whispered, the advice asserts.

COMMUNIQUÉS

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday).—The German official report made public on Wednesday says:

"The fighting did not revive until evening. We captured prisoners in reconnoitering thrusts southwest of Ypres. South and west of Hebuterne the enemy renewed his attacks unsuccessfully."

"There have been local attacks in the Savieres region and west of Château Thierry."

"Southwest of Courtenay we pushed our lines forward as far as the Surnellin sector. The enemy is directing violent counter-attacks with strong forces against our front on the south bank of the Marne."

"His attacks broke down before our lines with the heaviest of losses. After bitter fighting on the north bank of the Marne the successes of the first storming day were extended. After warding off French counter-attacks we pushed on after the enemy as far as the heights north of Venteuil and fought our way through the Bois de Rodemat."

"On both sides of the Aisne we threw back the enemy on the Mountain of Rheims between Mantel and north of Pourcey."

"The situation east of Rheims is unchanged. We have held the enemy line under a heavy fire and improved our positions on the Roman road and on Suippes. Northwest of Massiges we captured some fortified heights."

"The number of prisoners captured

has increased to 18,000. Further, 37 enemy airplanes and two captive balloons were shot down yesterday over the battlefield."

LONDON, England (Thursday).—The text of today's official statement reads:

"Australian troops carried out a successful local enterprise early last night in the neighborhood of Villers Bretonneux, advancing their line southwest of the village on a front of over a mile. Two forward field guns were captured in the course of the operation together with a number of prisoners and some machine guns."

"We also improved our positions slightly during the night east of Hebuterne."

"We carried out a successful raid to the south of this village and drove off a hostile raiding party south of Buquoy."

"Hostile artillery showed considerable activity during the night north of Baillieux."

"The British War Office issued, on Wednesday night, the following statement:

"We secured a few prisoners during the day in patrol encounters north of Bethune and west of Merville."

"The hostile artillery developed great activity during the night with gas shells on the Villers Bretonneux front. This morning the hostile artillery and trench mortars have shown increased activity in the Albert sector."

PARIS, France (Thursday).—Today's official statement reads:

"The French attacked German positions from the region of Fontenoy, on the Aisne, as far as the region of Belleau this morning. We have made progress at certain points from two to three kilometers. The capture of prisoners is reported."

"On the front of the Marne and Champagne the night brought no change."

"Southwest of Nanteuil-le-Fosse we arrested a powerful and violent attack by the enemy."

"North of Prosnes an attack by German guard units broke down completely."

"The French War Office, on Wednesday night, issued the following statement:

"The battle continued today, with stubbornness along the whole front. West of Rheims, despite his efforts, the enemy was not able to make further advance. Our troops, by their heroic resistance and incessant counter-attacks, checked, with alternative advance and recoil, the thrust of the enemy."

"South of the Marne the fighting proceeded on the wooded slopes north of St. Agnan and La Chapelle Montodon. Very spirited actions north of Comblizy and Festigny enabled us to hold the enemy on the southern outskirts of Bouquigny and Chataignieres. East of Oeuilly the Germans succeeded in regaining a footing in Montvoisin."

"Between the Marne and Rheims the battle continued north of Reuil, and in the Bois du Roi, which the Germans penetrated, and which our troops defended foot by foot."

"The forest of Courtenay likewise was the theater of violent engagements. The enemy holds the line west of Nanteuil la Fosse."

"Pourcey, the objective of powerful attacks several times renewed, could not be reached by the Germans. A brilliant counter-attack by the Italian troops west of this village drove back the enemy into the Ardre Valley. Numerous enemy fallen before our lines testify to the heavy losses suffered by our adversaries."

"The situation is without change in the sector of Vigny and southwest of Rheims."

"East of Rheims we broke up an attack between Beaumont-sur-Vesles and Sillery. Our positions remain intact along the whole Champagne front."

"Eastern theater.—The usual artillery activity was displayed along the

whole front. In Albania our troops made new progress north of the Devol river. We occupied the village of Mesan, capturing about 30 prisoners."

ROME, Italy (Thursday).—The following statement was issued from the Italian War Office on Wednesday:

"On Monday evening a British detachment penetrated the enemy's lines southeast of Asiago. Heavy losses were inflicted on the garrison and 24 prisoners were taken."

"Repeated enemy attacks yesterday resulted in lively activity between the southeastern slopes of Sasso Rosso and the Brenta. North of Grappa and south of Col Tossan the enemy heavily stormed our advanced lines, but was driven back."

"Two hostile airplanes were brought down."

WASHINGTON, D. C. — General Pershing's communiqué for Wednesday follows:

"In the Marne sector our troops have entirely regained possession of the south bank of the river. Northwest of Château Thierry the enemy yesterday repeated his attempts of the preceding day to penetrate our lines near Vaux. His attack was completely broken up by our infantry and artillery fire before reaching our lines."

"Yesterday, in the region of Thiaucourt, a hostile airplane was shot down by one of our aviators."

"Northwest of Château Thierry, between the evening of July 14 and the evening of the 16th, the enemy made determined but entirely unsuccessful attacks on our positions near Vaux. During the night of July 14 to 15 he delivered a heavy bombardment, which included the use of much gas and which in the early morning developed into a barrage on the Vaux area. Under cover of this a storming party attacked the village. The system of infiltration by groups was used and some of these groups passed one of our advanced outposts northeast of Vaux. Our troops delivered withering machine-gun fire on the assailants and counter-attacked on the right of the assaulting party, where the penetration had taken place. At the same time our artillery dropped a barrage in this section to cut off the enemy's retreat. The enemy fled, but many were caught by our barrage and 18 taken prisoners. The attack was a complete failure, the enemy at no time penetrating our lines."

"On the evening of July 15 the attacks in this region were renewed. A box barrage, which again included many gas shells, was placed by the enemy in the Vaux region at 9:30 o'clock in the evening, and several large, hostile groups attempted to advance, firing heavily on our positions. This attempt also collapsed. Our infantry fire and a creeping barrage from our own batteries again broke up the assault."

It is Bremen, Hamburg and other seaports where the Entente stranglehold will be the most severely felt, the director says, and the practical views of business men there are apt to clash with those of political schemers in Berlin. Director Heineken, who expressly disclaims judging the question from a too narrow shipowners' point of view, warns against exaggerated expectations from the "blessed word 'Mittel-Europa' as a cure for all the economic ills to which the Central Powers are heirs."

It is a popular fallacy, he declares, to imagine that Middle Europe will make up for lost markets abroad. He prefers the idea adopted at Vienna in a resolution of the federated Austro-German commercial unions last June which was: "The resumption of economic relations with all nations."

ARCHBISHOP ORDERED DEPORTED

EL PASO, Tex.—Archbishop Francisco Orozco y Jimenez of Guadalajara, Mexico, has been ordered deported from Mexico, according to information received here. Archbishop Jimenez was arrested at Lagos, Jalisco, July 5.

GODFREY ISAACS
GIVES EVIDENCE

Recounts Details of Interview
With Sir Charles Hobhouse at
Hearing of Libel Action

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Thursday).—Godfrey Isaacs gave evidence today at the resumed hearing of the libel action against Sir Charles Hobhouse.

Leslie Scott, resuming the opening address, contended that Mr. Isaacs, by demanding that the defendant should repeat his statement outside the House of Commons and forcing him into court was not the action of a man who had any doubt about the truth of his story.

Mr. Isaacs, giving evidence, recounted further details of his interview with Sir Charles Hobhouse and categorically denied the statements Sir Charles had made in his letter.

Cross-examined by Sir John Simon, the witness agreed that the issue in the present case was whether his or Sir Charles' accounts of what had happened, when no third person was present, was to be accepted. Mr. Isaacs had never heard of a case in which Sir Charles Hobhouse's word had been proved false, but he had evidence of it himself nor did the witness know of an instance when Sir Charles in his public career had his word proved false, nor had any jury pronounced Sir Charles' word to be false in the witness' knowledge.

Sir John Simon, further cross-examining the witness, suggested it was rather unfortunate that Mr. Isaacs had had controversies before in court with regard to what had passed between the witness and someone else, when no third person was present and mentioned Mr. Hamilton's case against the Marconi Company and Mr. Segar's blackmailing action against the witness, in which Sir John contended the issue involved was the truth of the witness' statements, when no third person was present.

The case was adjourned until today.

GERMAN SHIPPER
ON MITTEL-EUROPA

AMSTERDAM, Holland, (Wednesday).—Those Pan-Germans who dream of a complete economic independence as the result of the projected Middle-Europe league are rudely awakened by Philip Heineken, director of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, who, in the periodical Deutsche Stimmen, publishes an article which has attracted a good deal of attention.

It is Bremen, Hamburg and other seaports where the Entente stranglehold will be the most severely felt, the director says, and the practical views of business men there are apt to clash with those of political schemers in Berlin. Director Heineken, who expressly disclaims judging the question from a too narrow shipowners' point of view, warns against exaggerated expectations from the "blessed word 'Mittel-Europa' as a cure for all the economic ills to which the Central Powers are heirs."

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MINISTERS TO STAND
BY MR. BRATIANO

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday).—An Amsterdam telegram from German sources in Bucharest states, in connection with the impending impeachment of Mr. Bratiano and his associates, four other former ministers, Messrs. Ferekyde, Porumbura, Duca and Maresco have chivalrously declared their solidarity with ministers now under impeachment on the ground that the Bratiano Cabinet was collectively responsible for its entire policy.

The Conservative Minister Canatuze and Grecoanu, who entered the Bratiano Cabinet with Take Jonescu, have informed the president of the Chamber they regard themselves equally responsible with Mr. Jonescu for the policy of the former Cabinet and therefore demand to be called before the court.

HIGH SPEED STEEL SECRET ACQUIRED

United States Government Takes
Over German-Owned Becker
Steel Company, With Plant
at Charleston, W. Va.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Taking over by the government of the German-owned Becker Steel Company of America, with a plant at Charleston, W. Va., and offices in New York, was announced today by A. Mitchell Palmer, alien property custodian. With the company comes to American manufacturers a secret process for the production of "high speed" steel, heretofore held exclusively by the Germans. A new board of directors for the company's affairs will be named by Mr. Palmer.

According to the announcement of Mr. Palmer, Wilhelm Peters, president of the Becker concern, had sold to a German subject, recently admitted that of the 5297 shares of stock issued in his name, 5000 shares were held in trust for Reinhold Becker, a brother of the vice-president of the company, and the Aktien Gesellschaft of Wilhelm, Germany. It also was disclosed two days ago that Adolf J. Becker, the vice-president, reported he was holding \$54,475 in stock for his brother in Germany.

The property was taken over, the announcement said, after an investigation by Francis P. Garvan, director of the bureau of investigation for the custody, previous to which Adolf Becker had reported that the company was entirely American owned.

In addition to the 5000 shares of enemy-owned stock, Mr. Peters stated \$250,000 in bonds and \$42,000 in acquired interest was German owned.

The "high speed," the secret of which passes to American manufacturers, is said to be highly valuable in the production of high-power motors for airplanes.

LYNN STRIKERS WIN PRESIDENT

General Electric Employees Tele-
graph Mr. Wilson Their Will-
ingness to Arbitrate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LYNN, Mass.—S. S. Ringer, secretary of the committee of strikers at the plant of the General Electric Company, sent the following telegram to President Wilson this afternoon:

"The 14,000 striking employees of the Lynn plant of the General Electric Company, through mass meetings, assure you and all our fellow citizens of our loyalty and our realization of the serious situation brought about by the existing strike. (We have already agreed to submit the whole matter to the War Labor Board, but we are informed that the management of the company desires ten days in which to attempt to break the strike provoked by the discharge of workmen. We are Americans and anxious to carry out in full the proclamation of April 8 and the policies as laid down by the War Labor Board, believing that is the only course that true Americans can pursue, and we expect a like attitude from the company.")

Formal presentation of the demands for settlement of the strike have been made to the general manager of the company, who asks for a few days to consider these before passing upon them.

The demands of the strikers are an eight-hour day; time and a half for overtime up until midnight; double time for overtime after midnight and work on Sundays and holidays; same rate of wages and working conditions as in the Schenectady, N. Y. plant; any existing wages higher than those now paid at Schenectady not to be lowered; reinstatement of all employees now on strike and of those discharged within the last three weeks without loss of seniority or bonuses and without discrimination; revision of the records of any persons dismissed during the last two years for activity in organized labor; abolition of physical examinations; the Schenectady plan of dealing with grievances; virtual recognition of the union; and the guarantee of no discrimination against trades unions.

Notice was issued by the company that all men and women, whether on strike or not, would receive whatever wages were due them this afternoon, the regular pay time.

Newark Mechanists Strike

NEWARK, N. J.—Between 7000 and 8000 skilled machinists, toolmakers and apprentices struck in various manufacturing plants in this district on Wednesday for higher wages. Their demands include 85 cents an hour for toolmakers, 75 cents for machinists, 65 for specialists and 55 for machinists' helpers. Some of the larger plants affected are Splinter Company, Westinghouse Company, Edison Company at Orange, and International Arms & Fuse Company at Roseland.

Strikers' Trial Postponed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Thirty-six strikers and three men, arrested in connection with disorders near the mill of the West Boylston Manufacturing Company, on Wednesday, pleaded not guilty for their part in the disturbance when arraigned today in the District Court at Northampton. Their cases were made through counsel. Their cases were continued to July 31. Thirty-four of the women were charged with disturbance and assault with a deadly weapon. The men were charged with assault. All but one are out on bail. The persons arrested are strikers at the mill, and action by the

GERMAN IDEAS AT RUMELY SCHOOL

Extracts From Catalogues and
Advertisements Sent Out From
Interlaken Show Its Close Ad-
herence to German Methods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The extent to which German educational methods exist at Interlaken, the preparatory school for boys founded near Laporte, Ind., by Dr. Edward A. Rumely, who has been arrested on a charge of having bought The New York Evening Mail with money furnished by the German Government, is indicated in school catalogues and advertising matter sent out by the school.

In one of the earlier catalogues of the school, which was founded in 1907, the statement is made that the school estate will be "farmed under expert direction on the most up-to-date German intensive methods." It is further stated that "Interlaken will command a loyalty such even as no English 'public' school can exceed, helped as it may be by centuries of experience and tradition, and a history interwoven with that of a great country and empire. Here at least is education practice based, not on the uncertain, transitory theories of psychological speculation, but on a simple apprehension of the nature of human nature."

"Few realize how much the muscle means to the brain," writes Dr. Rumely in one of his catalogues discussing the Interlaken plan of voluntary muscular work, "yet the brain is taught by the muscles as well as by the two nerves of ear and eye and fully 98 per cent of our life is guided by muscular sensation."

The German conception of training the few to direct the many is contained in a recent catalogue issued by the school, which says: "A school for the sons of business and professional men, who will occupy executive positions, must endeavor to strengthen initiative and those qualities of leadership that will fit for directing work."

The catalogues state that the school gives no formal instruction in religion, but that one of the masters holds regular readings of the Bible and "other sacred writings" to such as freely wish to hear him.

Under the heading, "The Dream of the German New School," in a recent catalogue, is an article by Dr. Hermann Lietz, headmaster of the Ilseburg School, Ilseburg, Germany, on the efforts of the school to teach the boy how "to combat the demoralizing influences of modern life." This school is referred to in an explanation of the methods employed at the Interlaken school.

Dr. Rumely obtained his degree of M. D. at Freiburg University, Germany, and makes note of this fact in his catalogues.

In an advertising letter sent out by the school, in which tribute is paid to the methods employed there, comparison is made with a "German school, managed with a combination of military and religious vigor."

In another piece of advertising matter, the Interlaken School is referred to as "a protest against accepted ideas in American education."

The school has had an attendance of approximately 150 boys from all parts of the country. Practically all the necessary work to maintain the school is done by the students, who farm and build in connection with academic studies.

System in Propaganda

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Out from the Rumely case is developing a mass of details concerning German propaganda in the United States, not the least interesting of which was the report on Wednesday that this propaganda was organized, with true German efficiency, under several heads, or bureaux, and that the men in charge of these departments met regularly in this city and laid their plans to promote Germany's interests within the United States.

The report describes these departments of propaganda as emphasizing, respectively, newspaper publicity, magazine publicity, books and pamphlets, colleges and universities, finance and commerce and strike and bomb plots.

It was under the head of newspaper propaganda that the New York Evening Mail, according to federal officials, was purchased with German money; and it is said that before the Mail was bought German agents gathered complete financial reports concerning every large paper in New York. The money available for all this propaganda is now said to have run up to \$100,000,000, and to have represented largely German bonds bought in this country.

It is declared that the strike and bomb work was under the direction of Franz von Rintelen. In connection with the leadership of the department of colleges and universities, reports have it that Prof. Hugo Muensterberg and Otto Merkel were concerned at one time or another; and the same reports say Dr. Heinrich Albert was head of the finance and commerce work.

The system of exchange professorships is mentioned in connection with the college and university work, and the buying and reshipping of contraband is said to have been attended to by the finance and commerce section. It is known that only the surface of German propaganda conditions has been scratched thus far, and interesting developments, all throwing light on Germany's propaganda to win America to her side, are occurring daily.

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I. W. W. WITNESSES IN ARMY CLOTHES

One, Held for Lack of Discharge
Papers, Found Not to Belong
to the Army—Testimony on
Conditions in Logging Camps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Two witnesses, who were members of the I. W. W. and wore United States Army uniforms, were witnesses in favor of the defense in Wednesday's session of the government prosecution by 191 I. W. W. for alleged conspiracy to hinder and upset the government war aims.

The first witness, a soldier, did not last long on the stand, for he showed that, although he knew much about the army, he knew little about the I. W. W. The other witness, who styled himself Sgt. Eben Williams, a Negro from Baltimore originally, later from Boston, knew much about the I. W. W., but his acquaintance with army procedure was so lax that he was taken by United States secret service men as he crossed the threshold of the court room after testifying, despite his khaki uniform; it was afterward ascertained that he never was competent to pass as a regular soldier at all.

There was another I. W. W. army man on the stand later in the day. Bert Bossett, a logger of Seattle. He is a former soldier, now a member of the I. W. W., and his discharge papers were offered in evidence. It was for the lack of discharge papers that Williams was held. The testimony of Williams was a treat to spectators, whose attendance was much smaller than usual, as the day began tediously. Williams, a longshoreman by trade, told the jury he was 100 per cent I. W. W., although in the army. After his arrest by the government operatives, piece by piece the story of how he came to testify leaked out. It appears that he informed G. F. Vanderveer, chief defense counsel, that he was prepared, as an army non-commissioned officer; and an I. W. W., to testify to the loyalty of the order. Mr. Vanderveer stopped his plan of proceeding with testimony to put Williams on the stand.

Williams, besides misplaced stripes of a sergeant on the sleeve of his uniform, was conspicuous by the red button of the I. W. W.

"I see you wear your I. W. W. button," Mr. Vanderveer observed. "Yes, sir, and I wore it to France." "Were you drafted into the army?"

"Not me. I didn't wait for them to draft me. I enlisted on June 8, 1917, in the quartermaster's department in the transport service and I had command of 73 other I. W. W. members like me. I've seen service in France."

F. K. Nebeker, chief prosecutor, conferred with a secret-service man, and announced there would be no cross-examination. When Williams went to leave the court room, Maj. Thomas Crockett of the Army Intelligence Bureau asked the witness to step into offices of the Department of Justice, where he could not produce discharge papers, show he was on furlough or discuss military matters sensibly. He later showed a contract with the government, stating that he is an employee of the transport service at \$75 a month, and entitled to wear both his uniform and stripes, but is not a member of, or in any way connected with, the United States Army. His work in the transport service was as a member of a gang of ship loaders in Baltimore, and he said that he had made one voyage to France, and unloaded there at a port of debarkation.

The morning session started with W. J. Cleary, defense attorney, himself one of the men deported from Bisbee, Ariz. last summer, reading I. W. W. bulletins and excerpts from Solidarity, the I. W. W. organ, concerning that deportation. The bulletins concern the massing of the wealth of the country in the hands of a few men able to control all the nation's industries, and the minor share of profits going to the laborers at the bottom of the industrial scale whom the I. W. W. say they consider the source of all wealth.

Bossett told of the exceptionally bad living conditions in the logging camp bunkhouses in the Northwest and the utter lack of conditions making personal cleanliness possible. He said he joined the I. W. W. July 18, 1917, because it was fighting such intolerable conditions, and afterward he was made chairman of its strike committee. When men were asked to help to fight the forest fires he said the I. W. W.'s were compelled to borrow 50 cents from such as had it, in order to pay employment agents for assignment on the fire-fighting gangs. He said there were 75 men, about half of them I. W. W. members, in the logging gang of which he was a member on July 5, 1917, and all of military age registered. He testified he never heard any agitation against registration and knew of no conspiracy to interfere with the output of lumber for government use. He said he served two years as a United States army private and the defense offered his discharge papers.

Strikers Stand Firm

Atlanta Street Railway Men Refuse
to Return to Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—Despite an appeal made to the striking street railway men of Atlanta by the National War Labor Board at Washington, through a telegram to Gov. Hugh M. Dorsey that they return to their work pending a settlement of their differences with the Georgia Railway & Power Company, absolutely no action hastened the end of the strike was taken by the men when they met on Tues-

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NEW ENGLAND ASKS FOR PREFERENTIAL

Protest Against the Proposed
Elimination of the Canadian
Rates Is Made by the Six
States to Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Protest against the contemplated elimination of the Canadian differential freight rates out of New England was sent to Washington today on behalf of the six New England Public Utilities Boards which have been holding joint conferences in Boston this week. A hearing is demanded before any order is issued by the United States Railroad Administration abolishing these differentials.

Readjustment of the New England rates also appears necessary through the six commissions, in view of the recent order of the Railroad Administration making a general horizontal advance of 25 per cent in the freight rates of the country.

The following statement was made today regarding the protest: "In connection with the conference of New England Public Service Commissions on the railroad rate situation, held at the office of the Massachusetts Commission on Tuesday and Wednesday, the following telegram has been sent to the United States Railroad Administration: 'The Hon. Charles A. Prouty, Director, Division of Public Service and Accounting, United States Railroad Administration, Washington, D. C. 'The commissions of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont feel very strongly that elimination of the Canadian differential rates would work grave injury to New England and is in no way demanded by war conditions. Retention of these rates on certain commodities and their elimination on others would be discriminatory and objectionable. Before orders are issued on this matter the commissions respectfully request a hearing. The whole New England rate situation was considered in joint conference on Tuesday and Wednesday and this conference will be continued next week. Important readjustments in rates appear vitally necessary and the New England commissions wish to bring these to your attention at an early date. Signed, 'FREDERICK J. MACLEOD, 'Chairman Massachusetts Public Service Commission.'"

Bank Directors at Fish Inquiry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Thirteen directors of the Fourth Atlantic National Bank were witnesses today in the Suffolk County Grand Jury investigation into the business transactions of the Bay State Fishing Company, a Maine corporation doing business on the Boston Fish Pier. The object of calling these directors was to ascertain something concerning a loan of \$350,000 by the bank made to F. M. Byer & Company, when that firm financed the purchase of the Bay State Fishing Company of Massachusetts for the Bay State Fishing Company of Maine. It has been shown that Herbert K. Hallett, president of the bank, personally lent Mr. Byer \$52,000 to aid in the transfer and that he received \$200,000 of the common stock of the Maine corporation.

The directors who testified today were: William G. Shillater, John C. Slayton, Robert W. Williamson, Edward F. Wood, George E. Henry, James S. Murphy, Harry K. Noyes, Increase E. Noyes, Edgar L. Rhodes, George Abbott, Charles H. Breck, Isaac W. Chick and Arthur W. Haines.

CAPTURED GUN BEING
SENT TO WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A heavy machine gun captured by United States marines from the Germans in Belleau Wood on June 11 and for four days used to harass the enemy's own lines, is being shipped from France to Marine headquarters in Washington, the Navy Department today announced.

Two heavy German minewarfare captured by the marines in the same section will be presented, one each to Annapolis and West Point, if transportation can be arranged.

Numbers of light machine guns also have been captured by the marines.

FRENCH MISSION TO
LEAVE FOR AUSTRALIA

PARIS, France (Thursday)—(Havas Agency)—At the request of W. M. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia, it is announced in today's newspapers that a mission, including Albert Metin, former Minister of Labor, and Gen. Gerald Pau, will leave for Australia to discuss economic questions.

The discussions, it is stated, will be in the nature of preparatory work for the formation of an economic league of nations, in pursuance of plans agreed upon by the Allies, notably the United States and Great Britain.

ALIEN ENEMY LOCKED UP

BOSTON, Mass.—Willy Gertig, an alien enemy, who failed to give notice to United States Marshal Mitchell when he changed his residence from East Boston to Cambridge, was arrested by a federal officer Wednesday and taken to the Federal Building. He was removed to the East Cambridge jail. According to the alien-enemy regulations, a German is required to give notice when he changes either his occupation or his residence. Failure to do this makes the offender liable to internment for the remainder of the war.

STEEL SHIP BUILT IN JAPAN

AN ATLANTIC PORT — The first steel vessel built in Japan for the United States has arrived in this country and will be placed under the United States flag. In all, Japan will construct 45 steel ships for the United States. The new vessel is a cargo-carrier of 9066 deadweight tons.

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from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Protest against the contemplated elimination of the Canadian differential freight rates out of New England was sent to Washington today on behalf of the six New England Public Utilities Boards which have been holding joint conferences in Boston this week. A hearing is demanded before any order is issued by the United States Railroad Administration abolishing these differentials.

Readjustment of the New England rates also appears necessary through the six commissions, in view of the recent order of the Railroad Administration making a general horizontal advance of 25 per cent in the freight rates of the country.

The following statement was made today regarding the protest: "In connection with the conference of New England Public Service Commissions on the railroad rate situation, held at the office of the Massachusetts Commission on Tuesday and Wednesday, the following telegram has been sent to the United States Railroad Administration: 'The Hon. Charles A. Prouty, Director, Division of Public Service and Accounting, United States Railroad Administration, Washington, D. C. 'The commissions of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont feel very strongly that elimination of the Canadian differential rates would work grave injury to New England and is in no way demanded by war conditions. Retention of these rates on certain commodities and their elimination on others would be discriminatory and objectionable. Before orders are issued on this matter the commissions respectfully request a hearing. The whole New England rate situation was considered in joint conference on Tuesday and Wednesday and this conference will be continued next week. Important readjustments in rates appear vitally necessary and the New England commissions wish to bring these to your attention at an early date. Signed, 'FREDERICK J. MACLEOD, 'Chairman Massachusetts Public Service Commission.'"

Bank Directors at Fish Inquiry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Thirteen directors of the Fourth Atlantic National Bank were witnesses today in the Suffolk County Grand Jury investigation into the business transactions of the Bay State Fishing Company, a Maine corporation doing business on the Boston Fish Pier. The object of calling these directors was to ascertain something concerning a loan of \$350,000 by the bank made to F. M. Byer & Company, when that firm financed the purchase of the Bay State Fishing Company of Massachusetts for the Bay State Fishing Company of Maine. It has been shown that Herbert K. Hallett, president of the bank, personally lent Mr. Byer \$52,000 to aid in the transfer and that he received \$200,000 of the common stock of the Maine corporation.

The directors who testified today were: William G. Shillater, John C. Slayton, Robert W. Williamson, Edward F. Wood, George E. Henry, James S. Murphy, Harry K. Noyes, Increase E. Noyes, Edgar L. Rhodes, George Abbott, Charles H. Breck, Isaac W. Chick and Arthur W. Haines.

CAPTURED GUN BEING
SENT TO WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A heavy machine gun captured by United States marines from the Germans in Belleau Wood on June 11 and for four days used to harass the enemy's own lines, is being shipped from France to Marine headquarters in Washington, the Navy Department today announced.

Two heavy German minewarfare captured by the marines in the same section will be presented, one each to Annapolis and West Point, if transportation can be arranged.

Numbers of light machine guns also have been captured by the marines.

FRENCH MISSION TO
LEAVE FOR AUSTRALIA

PARIS, France (Thursday)—(Havas Agency)—At the request of W. M. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia, it is announced in today's newspapers that a mission, including Albert Metin, former Minister of Labor, and Gen. Gerald Pau, will leave for Australia to discuss economic questions.

The discussions, it is stated, will be in the nature of preparatory work for the formation of an economic league of nations,

ARGENTINA AND ITS NEW GOVERNMENT

Congress Is First Chosen by Popular Majority in Free Election—Men Are the Product of the Province's Evolution

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—The Argentine newspapers are commenting on the fact that the Province of Buenos Aires, the largest and richest in the Republic, now has a Radical government; the first that has been chosen by a popular majority in free election. It is, therefore, a truly democratic government, composed of new men who are themselves the product of an economic evolution which commenced about 50 years ago in the vast territory of the province.

Even 50 years ago the province contained all the elements of its present-day greatness and efficient culture, but while the transformation of this great plain was going on, politicians continued to exploit the governmental powers of the province from the clubs of the metropolis.

And while the progress of the people was being retarded and the realization of their lawful aspirations held back, in the social clubs of the capital the names of those persons who were to form the Legislature were quietly selected; then the legislative body sent forth the commissioners who became in this way the masters of the situation, being neither more nor less than representatives of feudal power in a modernized form.

Nevertheless, the political evolution advanced with long strides and would have been victorious of itself had not the President of the Republic intervened in the government of the province with the idea of hastening matters and bringing about the instantaneous solution of the problem.

An interventor, appointed by the President, supplanted the Governor of the province and directed its affairs until after the election, and now the province has started on a new career, which one of the Buenos Aires papers likens to the democratic triumph of the United States when Andrew Jackson was elected President.

PREPAYMENT CARS MAY SOLVE PROBLEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—The New Hampshire Public Service Commission has met the requests for increased rates for street-car service with a counter-proposal on behalf of the public, which is that the car companies install one-man crews with prepayment cars. That this would result in a great reduction in operating expenses.

To give a practical test to the scheme, the one-man crews and prepayment cars will be installed on the car lines in Concord and a section of Portsmouth, where the financial traction situation is most unsatisfactory. Chairman Edward C. Niles of the commission believes that the prepayment car is the only alternative to increased fares such as are being or have been granted in Massachusetts.

The difficulty is in changing the old-style cars into prepayment cars. The cost of a new prepayment car, such as are in use in some western communities, is over \$10,000 at the present time. An attempt may be made to convert the old ones.

OBSTRUCTION OF DRAFT LAW CHARGED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Frank S. O'Neill, lawyer and former State Boxing Commissioner, was placed on trial here yesterday with two army lieutenants and another civilian charged with conspiring to obstruct the operation of the Draft Law. O'Neill is considered by the government as the leader of the conspiracy.

In his opening address the federal prosecutor asserted that he would show that O'Neill obtained considerable sums from several men anxious to have their sons exempted from army service upon the representation that he had a "pull" with army officers which would enable him to carry out the conspiracy.

An effort made by one of his clients to recover the money he claimed to have paid O'Neill brought the government into the transaction.

It was asserted that O'Neill introduced persons who employed him to Second Lieut. Oswald L. Simpson and Leonard L. Mitchell to prove to them that he really had influence with army officers. The other civilian involved is Samuel Reichbach.

The prosecutor displayed to the jury receipts which he said O'Neill had given for money paid to obtain exemption from the draft for several registrants. Herman Schneider is alleged to have paid him \$500 and Philip Honig \$800.

The attorney declared it would not be necessary to prove that O'Neill actually made good on any of his promises, since he had contracted to do something which was illegal.

CALL TO COLORS FOR 46,000 MEN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Forty-six thousand men from all states and the District of Columbia were called to the colors on Wednesday night by Provost Marshal-General Crowder. They are to be all white registrants. Movement to camp will be between Aug. 5 and Aug. 9.

This is the first general call for August, during which the program provides for the entrainment of 300,000 men. Special calls already issued account for 19,941.

DEMOCRACY'S WAY MAY BE IN SONG

Community Singing Is Held to Be a Great Leveler of the Different Classes and Practice Is to Be Spread

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Community singing, which is growing in popularity in the United States, already has proved an effective agency for bringing people together, eradicating the various distinctions of rank and race, and encouraging friendliness. Consequently it is beginning to be looked on as a factor of importance in the solution of the problem of welding into a closer union the many varieties of citizens that make up the American nation.

The problem has been giving the authorities and students of affairs a great deal of concern, especially since the United States entered the war, it being recognized that the thing which has operated most to hinder the development of a proper national quality—the quality which is to manifest itself in cooperation on the part of all for the winning of the war—has been the diversity of interest represented by the many races of which the nation is composed. They came from different portions of the earth, and dwelled apart. Even when they had learned the language, adopted the customs, and become citizens, they remained apart. Back of the common language, the common custom, and the common citizenship, there still were differences; and there was no one medium to push aside the little barriers of convention that keep men from becoming acquainted with each other.

This medium, it is thought, may have been found in community singing. It appeals to all races, to men of all kinds and degrees; and it fosters geniality. It does not tolerate "stand-offishness." The most reserved person can hardly be entirely "stand-offish" at a moment when his head is thrown back, his mouth is open wide, and he is pouring forth a volume of sound even under the mistaken impression that he is in tune; and the most timid, self-conscious individual, who ordinarily would not venture to start a conversation with anyone, will forget himself and toss a word or two to his neighbor under the inspiration furnished by the thunderous tones of a big chorus.

The idea is being advocated that community singing should be developed at factories, shipyards, and other plants engaged on war work. The head of the National Service Section of the Shipping Board, speaking of the situation at the shipyards, said that the chief difficulty of the yards is to get labor to work six days a week; that the cause is beneath the surface; that the trouble is in the souls of the men. He indicated that they were class-conscious. Those who believe in community singing say that it tends to remove class boundaries; awakens in men the sentiment they have in them, which otherwise is allowed to go uncultivated; and makes them better, more contented, and more interested in what lies before them; and therefore would help to relieve the condition to which he referred.

It is proposed, too, that community singing be established as a general practice for the masses at band concerts, lectures, and other entertainments—wherever, in fact, there is a band or an orchestra, and a leader to call to the audience, "Now everybody sing!" It is claimed that the outdoor band concert would be an excellent place for it, and that at every such concert there should be the singing of favorite songs by the audience. The believers in the idea say it would be a tremendous help in establishing democracy and be the best way to keep up the morale of the folks at home.

The original expenditure on the Lake Nipigon plant will be \$5,000,000. Some \$3,000,000 will be spent at once on the plant which will be 60 miles from the twin Canadian ports at the head of the Great Lakes. The twin cities would be large customers, but already a large pulp mill has been started on the Nipigon. When assured of power the principals back of this pulp mill, decided to double its capacity. Other large mills are contemplated.

At High Falls, in connection with the Rideau scheme, another \$1,000,000 at least will be spent. This will give from 10,000 to 15,000 h. p. more as it includes the Smith's Falls scheme. The heavy increase in general power use and not from any special industry is responsible for this move.

The Severn and Trent Rivers district scheme is also to be enlarged. The Severn River plant at Eugenia Falls will be increased 10,000 h. p. and the Trent scheme at Rainy Falls will be increased to develop another 20,000. Like the Rideau scheme, these increases are necessitated by the general demands for power.

Temporary development of 50,000 h. p. at Niagara Falls is being provided by the construction of a wood waste flume. Part of the power from this source will be ready in October and the balance in November. The temporary flume will be abandoned when the Chippewa scheme is complete.

RAPID FLIGHT WITH A LIBERTY MOTOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FLINT, Mich.—Flying in a de Havilland airplane, Lieut. Lewis of the army aviation corps, on Wednesday made a trip from Detroit to Flint, 50 miles, in 35 minutes. The plane was equipped with a new liberty motor made in the Buick shops here. The flight was for the benefit of 27,000 General Motors employees, many of whom had expressed a desire to see what the Liberty motor could do. Lewis averaged two miles a minute in his flying over Flint.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Mass.—With Mrs. Sims, the wife of Admiral Sims, commanding the fleet of the United States in European waters, as sponsor, the first destroyer turned out by the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation at its Squantum yards, will be launched this evening. This is the plant constructed with record speed for the particular purpose of building destroyers for the United States Navy. The first to be named the Delphy, after a midshipman in the Revolution.

SUGAR BOWLS ELIMINATED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Sugar bowls will be eliminated on dining cars as a part of the conservation program of the Food Administration and hereafter travelers will be served not more than two half lumps or one teaspoonful of sugar per meal.

NEW REPUBLICAN MANAGER

BLOOMINGTON, Ind.—Ralph V. Solitt, alumni secretary of Indiana University, has resigned to accept the management of the New York headquarters of the Republican Party, as personal representative of Republican national chairman, Will H. Hays.

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PLANS BEING MADE FOR WIRE CONTROL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Post-office Department is formulating plans for the operation of the trunk line telegraph and telephone lines when the President issues the order taking them over for the period of the war. It is expected he will soon take the step, and that he will delegate Postmaster-General Burleson to control them. At the moment two proposals are being considered, one for the coordination of the telegraph and long distance wires by the use of telephone lines for the transmission of telegraph messages.

The other plan relates to the economy of operation, and provides for the use of stamps on telegraph messages as payment for tolls and for the reception of messages at post offices as well as at telegraph offices. Post-office officials estimate that a saving of at least 25 per cent in accounting could be effected by attaching stamps to messages.

CONTROL OF MEAT PRICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Hard things are being said about the Federal Ministry's meat policy. A second time the Interstate Commission has recommended that meat prices in the Commonwealth be fixed on the basis of the Imperial Contract prices, less freezing charges of three-eighths of a penny. But the Ministry has announced, simultaneously with the publication of the report, that it is seeking an alternative course. Early in the year the Interstate Commission, having carefully heard evidence and investigated the meat position in Australia, recommended that meat prices be based on those fixed in connection with the sale of meat to Britain. The

Prime Minister announced that it was intended to give effect to this recommendation. Wholesale meat traders and pastoralists strongly opposed the proposal, and, in deference to their protests, the government referred the whole question back to the commission for further investigation. A great deal of fresh evidence was taken but the commission failed to find any valid reason for changing its opinion.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, who has been given the grand cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, has had a career thus far full of responsibility and activity. He was graduated from the United States Military Academy, and was first thereafter attached to the first artillery. He rose rapidly through the various ranks, becoming a brigadier-general in 1902. He had been professor of military science at the Naval War College, 1885-88; military attaché at the United States Legation, Madrid, 1897-98; served with the Porto Rican campaign, 1898; and had been collector of customs at the Port of Havana and chief of the Cuban customs service, 1898-1902. He was commander of the Army War College in 1903; commanded several departments in the Philippines and the provisional brigade on the Mexican border in 1911. In addition, he has commanded the Department of California, the western division, the Department of the East, the eastern division and the Southern Department and has served on the General Staff and as assistant chief of staff. Now he is the American representative in the Supreme War Council.

Sir Robert Randolph Garran, the Australian Commonwealth Solicitor-General, has had an interesting career. A native of Sydney, New South Wales, he was educated at the Sydney Grammar School, and graduated at the Sydney University. He was called to the Bar in Sydney, where he practiced for some time. Sir Robert came to Australia with Thomas Jefferson, the great American statesman, and third President of the United States; he is also connected with another famous American statesman in the person of Edmund Jennings Randolph. Sir Robert Garran took a keen interest in the question of the Federation of the Australian Colonies, and is the author of "The Coming Commonwealth," a handbook which is used extensively by students. He was attached in an official capacity to the Federal Convention 1897-8. On the establishment of the Commonwealth, he was offered and accepted the newly created position of Secretary to the Attorney-General's Department. Since the outbreak of war, he has devoted himself entirely to war legislation. He was awarded the C. M. G. by the King for his public services and received the honor of Knighthood last year. He collaborated with Sir John Quick in compiling a textbook of the Australian Constitution, known as "The Annotated Constitution of the Commonwealth." Sir Robert is at present visiting England officially in connection with matters arising out of the Imperial War Conference.

The Rev. Cortland Myers, who has been accused of pro-German utterances in a sermon delivered in New York recently, and who now denies the allegation, is pastor of the Tremont Temple Baptist Church, in Boston, Mass. He was pastor of the First Church, Syracuse, N. Y., from 1890 to 1893, and then became pastor of the First Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., having been ordained in the Baptist ministry in 1890. Dr. Myers was graduated from the Rochester Theological Seminary in 1890, receiving the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Temple University, Philadelphia, in 1899. He is a native of Kingston, N. Y., the son of Abram and Martha (Osterhout) Myers, and is a brother of Johnston Myers, L. B., University of Rochester. Dr. Myers is the author of several religious books.

BUILDING ASKED FOR PUBLIC SAFETY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Erection of a temporary building west of the State House to provide more adequate headquarters for the Massachusetts Public Safety Committee was urged upon the Governor's council on Wednesday by James J. Storrow, Henry B. Endicott and other members of the committee. Action was postponed until Governor McCall returns.

The council confirmed the nomination of J. Waldo Pond of Dorchester to be a member of the Boston Finance Commission. Action on the compensation of members of the six special legislative recess committees now sitting was further held in abeyance, owing to the inability of Lieut. Gov. Calvin Coolidge to find a quorum of the councilors during consideration of this question.

WORK ORDER TO BE ENFORCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—County representatives of the Public Service Reserve have been appointed by Samuel B. Montgomery, state director of the reserve, with orders to enforce strictly the "work or fight" order of Provost Marshal-General Crowder, promulgated recently. These representatives are instructed to find useful employment for such men subject to draft, but not yet called, as cannot or do not find it for themselves.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT NAMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich.—The salary of Dr. Charles E. Chadsey, superintendent of Detroit's public schools, has been raised to \$12,000 a year. He has been appointed for another three-year term. The first three years he received \$6,000 and the second and last three years he received \$9,000.

GALLANT STAND OF THE BRITISH FIFTH

Eye-Witness Describes Manner in Which British Regiments, Greatly Outnumbered, Checked the German Rush

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The world perhaps will never know the full story of the gallant stand of those heroic divisions of the fifth army, when, on March 21, 1918, the flood of the enemy came up against them out of the mist, writes Lieut. J. P. Lloyd. But the world does know that never, in all their glorious history, have British soldiers faced greater odds, or faced them with more of that unflinching courage which is their peculiar heritage. Against the divisions of the fifth army, strung out along a great front of 40 miles from Baris, south of the Oise, to Gouzeaucourt, southwest of Cambrai, in the north, came 40 German divisions, picked troops, confident that they would brush the British aside like flies from their path. They never made a greater mistake.

This is the tale of how an Irish battalion held out through all that long day in front of Epéhy, a village set on a hill, due south of Gouzeaucourt. Northeastward from Epéhy runs the narrow tongue of land which the English had christened Lark Spur, while to the southeast the high ground rises gently toward the village of Lempre, some two miles away.

The Second Munster Fusiliers, of the sixteenth division, were entrenched on the forward slope of this ridge, with their right near Malassise Farm, about three-quarters of a mile southeast of Epéhy, and their left in the neighborhood of Tetard Wood, in front of the village. Before them the ground sloped gradually down to Catelet Valley, a mile to the eastward. Behind them, a railway swept, through deep cuttings, in a great curve round Epéhy. For six hours their trenches were lashed with a pitiless hail of shell. At 8 a. m., when the guns had done their work, the German infantry advanced through the mist. But it was no demoralized enemy that confronted them. Dazed men manned their broken parapets, and mowed down wave after wave of the attackers as they swarmed over No Man's Land. Strange tales filtered back through the fog—of bombers who hurled their bombs amongst the advancing Germans to the end, of infantrymen who charged with the bayonet when their last round had gone. Weight of numbers told in the end, and the Germans entered our trenches. Here and there strong points held out with obstinate gallantry, even when they were surrounded. The defenders of Malassise Farm clung to their ruins, and the survivors only surrendered when the enemy had worked through a copse on their right, and taken them in rear.

At half-past ten the colonel was hit, and a major, his second in command, took over. The situation was indeed desperate. He could not tell what was happening to A and D companies. No runner came back through the fog with news of them, and none could reach them. All along the ridge, from Malassise Farm to Tetard Wood, the continuous rattle of rifle and machine-gun fire told that the two remaining companies were being hard pressed.

All that morning the Germans strove to scale the ridge. . . . At last they set foot in Room trench, on the left of Malassise Farm, but the defenders of one post stayed on there until noon, when they withdrew to Ridge Reserve, further up the hill. Away to the left in Tetard Wood an officer and a few men were putting up a great fight against a cloud of enemies. They contested every shallow trench and every shell hole in that narrow strip of splintered trees and tangled undergrowth, and when they were at last driven out, they manned a trench at the head of Catelet Valley, and took heavy toll of the Germans as they strove to emerge from the wood.

Meanwhile the messages that reached battalion headquarters from Ridge Reserve were reassuring. The situation was being enlivened from Malassise Farm, and the Germans were still attacking vigorously, but the garrison could hold out, they thought, as long as their ammunition lasted. In the afternoon, when the mist cleared somewhat, they were confronted with a new terror. German airmen found them, and, flying low overhead, swept the trench from end to end with their machine guns. But they suffered for their daring. One was hit by a Lewis gun, and a man of "C" company, taking careful aim at another as it swooped down upon him, brought down the machine in a chaos of wreckage to the ground. The Irishmen, too, had their reward when the mist cleared. Down in Catelet Valley they could see hundreds of Germans massing for the attack, and away on the right some field guns were climbing the hill road to Malassise Farm. Machine guns and rifles were soon busy in Ridge Reserve. The Germans in the valley were scattered to the four winds. . . .

It was not until the late afternoon that the Germans reached the railway. It had been in the major's mind to make his last stand in Epéhy itself. But he was not destined to be with his men to the end. The battalion that had been sent up in support of the Munsters was not yet in touch with them, and on their right was a long gap in the line. At 6 p. m., when it was already growing dusk, the Germans poured through this gap and the Munsters were almost surrounded.

The Major was in the dugout, which was the German Headquarters, giving some final instructions to his adjutant when he was startled by a warning cry from a sentry outside. He led the way out, and, glancing round,

when he reached the duck-boards, saw several Germans standing on the top of the dug-out. A German officer covered him with a revolver, but the Major dodged, and ran down the trench. It was only putting off the inevitable. The trench, whichever way he turned, was full of Germans, and the Major was captured.

The Germans drove the Munsters back slowly through the ruins of Epéhy that night. But they did not capture the whole of the village until next day. A small handful of Irishmen led by the same officer who had fought so gallantly in Tetard Wood, held their ground in the village, and only surrendered when they had fired their last round and thrown their last bomb.

The next day a German communiqué informed the world that "The heights of Epéhy have been captured after a hard struggle in which the British were surrounded." That short sentence is high tribute to the remnant of that brave battalion that battled on . . . and is a worthy epitaph to those fearless Irishmen who in front of Epéhy fell for the great cause.

WATER POWER FOR MILLS IN MAINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIDDEFORD, Me.—Hundreds of tons of coal will be conserved by the great cotton mills of the Pepperell Manufacturing Company next winter by running a part of the plant with electricity brought to the mills from Union Falls on a 11,000 volt line. Cecil F. Clark of the Clark Power Company, which is to furnish the electricity, expects that the water-wheels and generators will be installed and the line to this city completed by Nov. 1. The entire Pepperell plant will be electrified after the war with power from Union Falls.

MARINE INSURANCE AND EARLY PEACE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Marine insurance underwriters do not place much credence in the report from London advising exporters not to make marine insurance contracts at present rates because of possibilities of the war ending by next New Year's. Prevailing rates generally are: United Kingdom and Havre 4 per cent for neutrals and 2½ per cent for armed belligerents; South and West Africa 1½ per cent for both neutrals and belligerents; Pacific Coast 1-5 of 1 per cent for each class; Panama Canal 1½ per cent for neutrals and 1¼ per cent for belligerents. Coastwise rates have been cut to ½ of 1 per cent for Atlantic ports, ¾ of 1 per cent for neutral ports.

His Excellency the Viceroy, in unveiling the bust, said: "In discharging the task which falls to my lot today, I labor under the grave disadvantage of never having met Mr. Gokhale, and an appreciation of any man without that insight which can only be given by personal acquaintance or friendship must, to say the least, be very imperfect. I would not, however, on this account have foregone the privilege of taking part in these proceedings which testify to the very high esteem in which Mr. Gokhale was held not only by his countrymen, but also by all who came into contact with him. You may remember that Matthew Arnold wrote of one who saw life steadily and saw it whole, which, for most of us, if not for all of us, can only be an approximation. And greatness among men, to my mind, in a large measure depends upon their approximation to that ideal. So many of us cannot see the wood for the trees, so many of us in the midst of the dust of affairs have our vision blurred and indistinct, and so it comes about that when at great rare intervals in our life we light upon a man with wide vision and with clear outlook we greet him as one placed above his fellows. I venture to think that Mr. Gokhale's claim to our esteem, apart from his personal qualities, with regard to which I cannot speak, lies in his approximation to that ideal of which the poet spoke. If this be true, the sense of our loss of such a man at such a time as the present must be borne in upon us. Such men are rare. Mr. Gokhale has, however, left behind him a name and memory which should not be without its lesson for us all. I unveil, then, his bust today, not only as a memorial of our appreciation of his worth, but as a lasting reminder to us who pass by, of the qualities which go to make a man great among his fellows."

STILLS IN MOUNTAINS OF WEST VIRGINIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—More than 50 stills are believed by prohibition officers to be operating in defiance of the state prohibition law in McDowell, Mercer, Summers and Raleigh counties, says Walter S. Hallanan, State Prohibition Commissioner. Plans are being made by United States revenue officers and prohibition officers to rid the mountains of these law violators.

SOUTH AFRICAN WOOL CLIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A Reuter despatch, dated Cape Town, June 15, states that Mr. van Heerden, Minister of Agriculture, in reply to a resolution adopted by the local farmer's association of Tarkastad, Cape Province, urging the Union Government to approach the Imperial Government with a view to getting the latter to renew its offer to purchase the wool clip, said South Africa might well be grateful to the British Government for what had been done. In the circumstances, however, he pointed out, the Union Government could not, while maintaining its self respect, now ask the Imperial Government to repeat its offer. The farmers, Mr. van Heerden said, must deal with the matter themselves, and by holding meetings show that there was a feeling in the country in favor of a repetition of the offer.

It may be recalled that last January the farmers in South Africa were dissatisfied with the terms made with the Imperial Government for the purchase of the wool clip, and exerted so much pressure in the matter that at the request of the Union Government the Imperial Government permitted those farmers who had voluntarily entered the scheme to withdraw if they so desired.

GOVERNOR MAY BE JUDGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Word reached here on Wednesday that United States Senators Owen and Gore of Oklahoma had endorsed Gov. R. L. Williams for appointment as United States judge of the Eastern District of Oklahoma, to succeed Judge Ralph E. Campbell, resigned. Governor Williams was out of the capital on Wednesday, but it is believed here he may accept, as his term as Chief Executive ends in January. Governor Williams served on the Supreme bench of this State from 1907 to 1914, when he resigned to become a candidate for Governor.

WOLF'S COMET AGAIN SIGHTED

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—A cablegram received yesterday by the Harvard Observatory from Prof. B. Baillaud, director of the Paris Observatory, states that Wolf's periodic comet has been observed by Jonckheere at Greenwich. It was first reported by the Yerkes Observatory in California a few days ago after an absence of seven years.

UNVEILING THE BUST OF MR. GOKHALE

Viceroy of India Pays Tribute to Great Qualities of Indian Member of the Imperial Legislative Council

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Before the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council on March 22 at Delhi, the Viceroy, in the presence of all the members, unveiled the marble bust of Mr. Gokhale. It has been placed in the main entrance to the Council Chamber. According to the account given in India, Sir William Meyer, in inviting His Excellency to unveil the bust, said: "My Lord, this bust of our late comrade, Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale, which I shall presently ask your Excellency to unveil, has been subscribed for by the European members of your Legislative Council. Our Indian colleagues had presented to the Council the busts of two eminent European officials, the late Sir John Jenkins and Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, and we Europeans thought that it would be a very fitting return that we should similarly present the bust of a man whom I can describe, without exaggeration as the most able and distinguished Indian who has sat in the Viceroy's Legislative Council. I hope the bust will meet with the satisfaction of those who knew our late friend, and I may say that it has been carried out by an Indian sculptor, Mr. G. K. Mhatre."

"I should like to say a few words as regards Mr. Gokhale. He was a born leader of men, and while holding fast to the principles he had marked out for himself, he had the true statesman's instinct in grasping what was immediately practicable. He could be, when occasion required, a very shrewd and keen critic, but he only criticized when he thought criticism was called for and when he had fully studied the case on which he spoke, nor did his tongue descend to mere negative criticism. For his was a mind which was fertile in constructive propositions. And his great mental qualities were buttressed by very fine personal characteristics, single-mindedness of purpose and transparent sincerity, the complete devotion of his life to the public weal, the qualities that win and keep friends and the habit, so easy to preach but so difficult to practice, of making full allowance for the different standpoints of those from whom he might differ."

His Excellency the Viceroy, in unveiling the bust, said: "In discharging the task which falls to my lot today, I labor under the grave disadvantage of never having met Mr. Gokhale, and an appreciation of any man without that insight which can only be given by personal acquaintance or friendship must, to say the least, be very imperfect. I would not, however, on this account have foregone the privilege of taking part in these proceedings which testify to the very high esteem in which Mr. Gokhale was held not only by his countrymen, but also by all who came into contact with him. You may remember that Matthew Arnold wrote of one who saw life steadily and saw it whole, which, for most of us, if not for all of us, can only be an approximation. And greatness among men, to my mind, in a large measure depends upon their approximation to that ideal. So many of us cannot see the wood for the trees, so many of us in the midst of the dust of affairs have our vision blurred and indistinct, and so it comes about that when at great rare intervals in our life we light upon a man with wide vision and with clear outlook we greet him as one placed above his fellows. I venture to think that Mr. Gokhale's claim to our esteem, apart from his personal qualities, with regard to which I cannot speak, lies in his approximation to that ideal of which the poet spoke. If this be true, the sense of our loss of such a man at such a time as the present must be borne in upon us. Such men are rare. Mr. Gokhale has, however, left behind him a name and memory which should not be without its lesson for us all. I unveil, then, his bust today, not only as a memorial of our appreciation of his worth, but as a lasting reminder to us who pass by, of the qualities which go to make a man great among his fellows."

WOMEN LIBERTY LOAN WORKERS CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The Young Whale

"When morning dawned again on his long objectless flight, unfailing instinct warned him of his approach to shallower waters, and with slackened speed he went on, through the tender diffuse sunlight of those dreamy depths, until he came to an enormous submarine forest, where the trees were fantastic abutments of living coral, the leaves and fronds of dull-hued fucus of algae, the blossoms of orchid-like sea anemones or zoophytes, and the birds were darting, gliding fish, whose myriad splendid tints blazed like illuminated jewels. . . . So writes Frank Bullen, of a solitary young whale, in 'A Sack of Shavings.' Moving gently through the interminably intricate avenues of this submarine world of stillness and beauty, his small lower jaw hanging down as usual, he found abundant store of rapid mollusks that glided down his gaping gullet with a pleasant tickling, and were soon followed by a soothing sense of hunger satisfied. When he rose to spout he was in the midst of a weltering turmoil of broken water, where the majestic swell fretted and roared in wrath around the hindering peaks of a great reef—a group of islands in the making. Here, at any rate, he was safe, for no land was in sight whence might come a band of his hereditary foes, while into the network of jagged rocks no vessel would ever dare to venture. . . ."

"Shortly after, to his unbounded joy, a noble company of his own folk hove in sight, twosome of them in goodliest array. They glided around him in graceful curves, wonderingly saluting him by touching his small body with fin, nose and tail, and puzzled beyond measure as to how so young a fellow citizen came to be inhabiting these vast wastes alone. . . . The happy youngster, no longer astray from his kind, gambled about the school in unrestrained delight. . . . Ah! it was so good to be alive, glorious to speed, with body bending bow-wise, and broad, fan-like flukes spurning the brilliant waves behind him, ecstasy to exert all the power he felt in one mad upward rush until, out into the sunlight high through the warm air, he sprang, and fell with a joyous crash into the welcoming bosom of his native deep. The sedate patriarch of the school looked on these youthful frolics indulgently, until, fired by the sight of his young follower's energy, he, too, put forth his incredible strength, launching his hundred tons or so of solid weight clear of the embracing sea, and returning to it again with a shock as of some Polyphemus-buried mountain."

The Spring Song

"Spring is coming," whispered the early morning breeze to the garden at large. "Spring is coming," answered the crocuses unfolding their sheaths. "Spring is coming," fairly shouted the thrush in his as yet unpracticed voice. Whereupon every one got busy. Miss May Tree began stretching and shaking herself out in the warm, soft breeze, arranging about the little pink buds she was to wear to tone with her green spring frock. The daffodils poked up their leaves a little farther, and were so impressed with what they saw that they decided to send for their golden trumpets, to proclaim the glories of this perfect springtide to all who cared to listen. And the snowdrops rang their little bells on more, to announce that they considered their work as bell ringers done, for it was their pleasant duty to chime in the winter to remind the garden that their less Spartan friends would soon be back again, and to keep every one cheerful. This work finished, they gladly resigned in favor of the little blue campanulas, soon to be ringing all down the borders. Then, not to be outdone, the little blue scilla and the japonica, the homely wallflower, and starry-eyed narcissus, all came to the conclusion that the time for their annual appearance was now due. Whereupon the little girl, who thought the garden and all its occupants were her own especial charge, came dashing out to see what it was all about. Up and down she ran, hopping and jumping, and peering into every nook and cranny. It was she who first discovered the pink hepatica, shining alone in the rock garden, and it was she who first found the little tiny minims daffodil, trumpeting away all by himself, although he was only two inches high.

The Balance Scales

The balance scales that are used to weigh things are very much like a see-saw, writes Marian E. Bailey. They are balanced on one point, and, if something is put on one end to weigh it down, the other end goes up. Now you know on a see-saw, if a little child and a big child are playing, how the little child can balance the big one by sitting way out on the very end of his side of the see-saw, while the big child sits nearer the middle. That is because the farther out a weight on the arm of a lever (which is the grown-up name for any see-saw thing), the harder that weight pulls down. So, when they want to make scales that balance like a see-saw, they make a weight and find out whereabouts on the lever the weight should be, in order to balance a pound on the other end. Then they move the weight out a little farther and make it balance two pounds and three pounds, and so on. Then they divide up those pound spaces so that they can weigh halves and quarters and eighths and sixteenths of pounds. And then, when they put that weight in a certain place, and the lever hangs perfectly even, they know just how much weight must be on the other end.



The O of Giotto

The road from Florence to Bologna winds upward out of the beautiful streets of the City of the Lily, and, dipping over the crest of the Fiesolan ridge, comes, some 14 miles along its way, to the little hamlet of Vespignano. On one side of the ridge all is beauty. The garden terraces, with their cypress hedges, and their flaming masses of oleander and magnolia,

climb to the top of the ridge, from which the traveler looks back at the city of domes and towers, with the river flashing, in the sunlight, through the valley. Once the ridge is crossed, the change is magical. There are no gardens and no flowers; only the gray-green of the hillside, broken by straggling trees of ilex and olive. Six or seven hundred years ago the

little hamlet of Vespignano must have been almost lost in its loneliness, save for the few travelers who came walking or riding past its cottages on their way to Bologna. Now, in those days, there lived in Florence a very great painter called Cimabue. He was the most famous of all the painters in Europe. The townspeople of Florence were very proud of him. And once when he had painted a very wonderful picture, which you may see in Florence today, his fellow townsman declared that he had never seen anything as beautiful before. So they made a holiday in Florence, and hung garlands of flowers over the picture, and carried it in procession through the streets, with trumpets blowing before it all the way.

One day it happened that Cimabue had business beyond the Fiesolan ridge. And, climbing the hillside on his way home, he came suddenly upon a little shepherd boy, seated on the grass, drawing with a sharp stone, on one of the flat rocks, a picture of a ram in the flock he was watching. Stopping in wonder to watch the boy at his work, Cimabue asked him his name, and he replied, "My name is Giotto, and my father's name is Bondone, and these are his sheep that I am watching." Then Cimabue asked him if he would go home with him to Florence and learn to be a painter, and the boy answered, yes, if his father would let him. So Cimabue took the boy with him down into the lonely little hamlet, and found Bondone. And he, being very poor, gladly gave his consent. And then and there, with the child by his side, Cimabue went home to Florence. And that evening, for the first time, the child climbed over the ridge and came down, through the gardens and the flowers, into the wonderful city, where he was to live for so many years in Cimabue's house.

It must have been about the year 1286 that Giotto came home with Cimabue to Florence. For he was born in 1267, and was about ten years old when Cimabue found him drawing on the Fiesolan hillside. And there Cimabue taught him all he knew, so that Giotto became a greater artist than he was himself. And men tell how Giotto led the boy along, and how he smiled with pleasure on the day when Giotto drew a greater picture than he had ever drawn.

Twelve years later, when Giotto was only twenty-two, there came a messenger to him from the Pope. For the

Pope had heard of his wonderful genius, and had determined to send for a specimen of his work. Then it was that Giotto, picking up a piece of vellum, held it with his left hand against the wall, and, steadying his right elbow against his side, with a quick turn of the wrist, drew on the vellum a perfect circle, and handed it to the messenger. But the man was dissatisfied, and asked for a finished picture. But Giotto only laughed and shook his head. "Tell them," he said, "how it was done, and if they know anything of art in Rome they will understand." And so, from that day, there arose in Italy a saying, amongst those who wished to dwell on the perfection of anything, that "It was rounder than the O of Giotto."

"It's the largest fly I ever saw," shouted Basil, watching a big dark speck emerge from the northern sky. "A giant black horsefly, I'll bet," cried Anthony. "Hear it buzz." "No, it's a butterfly," waved Basil, as the changeable object approached high over head, "times and times larger than any other. See its lovely spotted wings and long ivory-colored body." "A fish, rather," said Anthony, in a semi-contradictory tone, when, for a moment, the butterfly body flashed a silver streak in the sun. "There's the finny tail and the blackish sort of nose." "Do fish have noses?" taunted Basil; "and how long since fishes have flown? It's a bird you're thinking of, Anthony, and that's his bill." "But his wings don't flap. They just sail—although they do tip a little from side to side now and then," Anthony rejoined.

And, indeed, the great object, speckly black in the indefinite distance, clear cut, shining white against the rich, midsummer blue of a nearer sky, and sudden silver in the path of the sun, did just sail, broadly, majestically. It sailed and soared and wheeled and seemed to float. A little, murky bird, flapping hurriedly across the sky, appeared ridiculously busy beside it. "It is a bird," ejaculated Anthony, a note of solemnity in his voice, at sight of the amazing creature, flying low, straight over their heads. "There are clouds underneath."

Fruit Shop Travels

Kate and her aunt were passing the fruit shop at the corner one day, and the gray winter's afternoon was quite cheered up with the welcome color of the bright oranges, lemons, bananas and soft-looking African peaches displayed in the window. Kate, to whom all color is a joy, gave a little cry of pleasure as she passed, and Aunt Alexander, who remained his favorite charger and companion. In almost all the descriptions of the victories won by Alexander the Great, there is some mention made of Bucephalus. "One other clever thing Plutarch tells, too, about the horse," Stuart concluded. "And that is that, whenever Alexander wished to mount Bucephalus, of his own accord, crouch down so that his master could mount the more easily."

The Pasture

I'm going out to clean the pasture spring; I'll only stop to rake the leaves away (And wait to watch the water clear, I may): I sha'n't be gone long.—You come too. I'm going out to fetch the little calf (That's standing by the mother. It's so young. It totters when she licks it with her tongue. I sha'n't be gone long.—You come too. —Robert Frost.

The Trout in the River

"I thought you would get out of the pond before long," said the brown trout to his cousin, the rainbow trout, when the latter had succeeded in leaping over the big rock between the pond and the little stream which led into a river. "It was a big leap, wasn't it?"

"Yes, a big leap," answered the rainbow trout, who had not yet quite gotten his breath, "and I guess it would be a bigger one from here back into the pond again, and harder, because the water seems to pull you down."

"Oh! the water here just invites you to go farther on," answered Brownie. "It wants you to go on and on through the loveliest woodland valleys, and then it lets you rest there and perhaps swim up this way again, if you want to. This is a little river or stream, and you surely won't want to go back to the pond for a long time."

"I have heard of the wonders over here, and I'm going to stay for a while," answered Rainbow, "but I left some friends back in the pond and I want to see them sometimes."

"They'll come to see you, just as you came over to see me," broke in Brownie. "Of course, some of the brook trout would rather stay there, but some of them even come to the streams and rivers."

"Yes," assented Rainbow slowly, "I know all of our direct relations make it a practice of getting into the rivers to live; but there was a little silver fish in the pond, which he called a lake trout, and he didn't like to see me go, and I told him I might come back some day."

"I think I may have met that little fish," said Brownie; "he was a nice little fellow and a good swimmer for his size. You might have taken him for a trout at times, a very young trout, to be sure."

"Then you haven't forgotten him, either," exclaimed Rainbow.

"No, indeed," answered Brownie, "and I might have jumped over the big rock into the lake and had a chat with him, if you had not come over at the very second you did. But now, what do you say for a race in waters new to you? Are you ready?"

"Ready," repeated the rainbow trout, so promptly that he got quite a start on Brownie and began dodging round rocks and clumps of grass in the water and leaping joyfully every now and again. Brownie soon caught up with him, however, and went shooting ahead, as the ways of this little stream were so much better known to him than to the newcomer.

"Wait, wait!" called out Rainbow,

Fly or Butterfly?

"Claws, of course," agreed Basil. "If they weren't—"

But just then the white-winged prodigy shot upward again, with a whirl, and sailed with beautiful dignity back to the northern sky.

"If it's a bird, it can't sing," laughed Anthony. "It chugs."

"And, if it's a fish," shot back Basil, "it leaves a filmy gasoline-like aura behind it."

"Well, if it's a butterfly, its wings are mighty long and narrow for a double-winger."

"Or a bird."

"And if it's a fly, and it seems to have become one again—just watch it turn—it's a pretty clever fly at the spiral descent."

For the great bird's claws were wheels for running over the ground. The fish's black nose was a gasoline engine's hood.

The butterfly's spotted wings were made by man.

And the giant dark horsefly—had a man inside.

"I guess it's only an airplane after all," breathed Basil, as the last spiral took it behind the housetops on the edge of the tree-hung ravine.

A Letter

I'm very much obliged to you for sending me the Yak, And also for the autograph you wrote upon the back. I'll stick it on my bedroom wall and fasten it with a tack, And all the folks who look at it will cry, "Alack, Alack!"

Why are we not so clever as to draw this lovely Yak?" But, if anyone tries to take it, he'll be greeted with a smack. And I thank you for your letter, but as for writing back I really cannot do it, for they've sent me quite a pack

Of letters to be answered and then I've such a stack Of presents as you never saw; a writing case of black.

It's really green but, then, you know, green wouldn't rhyme to Yak; One silver flask from mother, a shaving brush to pack.

All in a little ivory case which opens in a crack, And a thing for holding night lights with a lovely silver back.

And books and books and books, and books, enough to fill a sack; And now I please must say good-by, because I feel a lack

Of rhymes to go on longer; so give my love to Jack. I mean to Tom, and tell him he shall have a letter back, And don't forget to tell me when your father's bought a Yak.

Many Sea Gulls

It is said that there are at least 20 different kinds of sea gulls. Not all of these stay near the sea, building their nest, in the rocks and flying in great circles over the waves; some travel far inland, always flying with great swiftness and power.

when Brownie got too far ahead. "You come back here."

Brownie came back. "I guess it isn't quite fair for me to rush ahead that way. I love to race, and I almost forgot that you had never been in the stream before. How do you like it?" "I've been hurrying so much that I hardly know," puffed Rainbow, stopping to get his breath. "It is certainly very pretty here," he added, looking around.

"I'll try to be a little more considerate," said Brownie, "and let you go more slowly, so that you can enjoy this lovely stream. Did you ever see a more charming mossy bank than the one over on the shore nearer us?"

"It is beautiful, beautiful," answered Rainbow slowly, as if inhaling its charms.

Brownie saw that his cousin wanted to enjoy the stream in quiet for a while, so he kept silent. He swam more slowly, now circling easily around Rainbow, now leaving him by himself. Rainbow's eyes often sparkled as he saw things after things in the stream or on its banks which pleased him, and Brownie was greatly surprised when Rainbow suddenly darted forward and gave a little jump.

Brownie looked on all sides to see what should be the cause of his friend's excitement. Then he darted forward at top speed, too, for there were six or eight rainbow trout welcoming their brother.

Rainbow couldn't seem to tell them a word in his delight, so Brownie began to tell them how Rainbow had jumped the rock and how he had guided Rainbow down the stream.

The brothers did not pay much attention to what Brownie was saying, but shouted and sported with their newly arrived brother, and even started to whirl him along down the stream with them, when Rainbow protested. "Brothers, don't you realize that Brownie is trying to speak to you? He was telling you how I got here, I think."

"What difference does it make how you got here, as long as you are here?" asked one of the brothers.

"Now you just listen to Brownie," corrected Rainbow, "and don't interrupt him with your questions, or you'll never find out how I got here. It was really largely due to him that I found you, for there are a number of little streams I might have gone up, as they lead into this stream, or this stream leads into them; I don't know which. You see, I've never been in a stream before."

"I guess it isn't very important," said Brownie meekly, when the other fishes all became quiet. "As long as Rainbow has found you, it is all right. He doesn't need to thank me so much for showing him the way up the stream to where you are, for I was as surprised as he when we came upon you all, and we had a pleasant swim together this morning. I really think that I ought to be going back to my brothers and sisters, for you probably want to have a family party with Rainbow."

"We want to have a party, but not a family one," a brother of Rainbow promptly replied, "and I guess that you are invited to the party anyway."

"Yes," added Rainbow, "I am very happy to be with my brothers again, but the party would be complete without you, Brownie. You don't want to take the credit for helping me find my brothers, but I wouldn't have come down this stream so far, if it hadn't been for you. You were the first trout I saw, after I leaped out of the pond into the stream. Hurrah! for Brownie, our guest!"

The other rainbow trout shouted "Hurrah!" with gusto.

"Just a minute, please," pleaded Brownie, confused and happy; "I will come to your party if you'll let me go and tell my brothers about it, as they will expect me back about this time."

"We'll let you go and tell them," answered Rainbow, "if you'll bring them back to the party with you. Oh, we'll have a jolly lunch and races of all sorts afterwards!"

"That will be delightful, and I'm pretty sure they'll come," said Brownie, and off he swam.

"Don't forget that every trout you meet is invited," shouted one of the brothers after him, "brothers, first cousins and second cousins."

"Over back of Knoll Island. Don't forget the place," hollered another brother.

"All right, we'll all be there," Brownie answered; and, sure enough, there was a great meeting of trout that noon back of Knoll Island, trout of various sorts and sizes, rainbow trout, brown trout, and even a few brook trout.

What Elephants Eat

An elephant, in his native land, has a hard job to find what he likes to eat. Contrary to the general belief, he will not eat anything; but he selects carefully the best of roots, herbs, fruits and various vegetables. When in captivity, he eats about the same kind of fodder, with a few exceptions, including pastry, bread, nuts (chiefly peanuts) and some other goodies which may be offered to him. Elephants eat no kind of meat whatsoever; they will only eat pure grown food or clean bread or pastry.

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BROOKE HOUSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—In that wilderness of streets and houses which is known by the vague term of London's East End, exists an old house, not unknown in the days of Queen Bess as the home of Sir Henry Carey, Lord Hunsdon, the Queen's nearest male relative, and a few years later of Fulke Greville, first Lord Brooke, Sir Philip Sidney's friend and cousin. The manor of Kingsfold, otherwise known as Brooke House, had been in the earlier days of its history the property of the Knights Templars, and subsequently of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, but at the Reformation it became King's property and was handed over in gift to Henry, Duke of Northumberland.

Brooke House lives in the diaries both of John Evelyn and of Samuel Pepys by virtue of its garden. "It was," notes Evelyn on May 8, 1654, "the neatest and most celebrated garden in England." As for Mr. Pepys, he first saw oranges grow at "my lord Brooke's; some green, some half, some a quarter and some full ripe, on the same tree," and did not deny himself the pleasure of pulling off "a little one by stealth," which he found to be "just as other little green small oranges are; as big as half the end of my little finger. There were also, he adds, 'a great variety of other exotic plants and several labyrinths and a pretty aviary.'"

In the days when Fulke Greville rode from Whitehall to his house in the village of Hackney, London was a city of gardens and fair church spires, lying on both sides of the Thames, "that most beautiful roade for shipping," to quote old Camden. Besides its famous garden, the house itself had attractions—though Evelyn is pleased to speak slightly of them. Brooke House was, says a contemporary description, "a fayre house all of brick, with a fayre hall and parlour, a large gallery, a proper chapel and a proper library to have books in it." In the possession of a fine garden the manor was not at all singular, for the beauty and number of the gardens both in and around London was one of the remarkable features of the town of Shakespeare's day. Stow speaks as if he expected every house within the city to have its own garden, which they nearly all did; spacious gardens adorned with flowers and the blossom of fruit trees. It is amusing to listen to conservative old Stow's disparagement of the new fashion which allowed of London dwellings extending into the adjacent country. "Both sides of the street he pestered with cottages and alleys even up to Whitechapel Church, and almost half a mile beyond it into the common field," he exclaims irately; "all of which ought to be open and free for all men." But if the town reached to Whitechapel Church on one side, "and almost to Ratcliffe" farther south, there was really nothing so very much to complain about. With sweet-scented gardens within the walls, and a belt of open fields and woods without, the London of the sixteenth century must have been delectable indeed.

Elizabeth's reign, which produced so much eminence in varied walks of life, was not without its famous naturalist. Master Gerard, who compiled his "Herball" in a great measure from the plants which he saw growing about London, was the superintendent of the gardens belonging to Lord Burleigh's house in the Strand and at Theobald's in Hertfordshire. At the time when he published his book, in 1597, he appears to have held that position for about 20 years, some little time before William Shakespeare left Stratford-on-Avon to find his vocation. The plants which Master Gerard describes were those which Shakespeare saw on his walks about town and to the playhouses in the fields beyond, cannot have failed to notice and appreciate as familiar friends of his own Warwickshire hedgerows, Gerard had his own garden in Holborn, where gardens abounded, and from thence it was only a step into the adjoining fields and meadows where grew wild flowers and herbs. It is the merit of this nature lover that in his jottings he was particular, in many cases, to give the exact place where he culled or discovered his botanical treasures. He speaks of the "wild clarie" growing "especially in the fields of Holborne neere unto Graies Inne, in the high way, by the end of a bricke wall," "at the end of Chelsey next to London," and in his own garden—"Clarie with the purple leaves groweth in my garden." Five finger grass or cinquefoil grows upon the "bricke and stone walls about London, especially upon the bricke wall in Liver Lane," and, on the "backe wall in Chauncerie Lane" belonging to the Earle of Southampton "groweth plentifully the English nalle wort." Shakespeare's London in very truth—and Master Gerard continues: "Penniwort of the wall grew upon Westminster Abbey, over the doore that leadeth from Chaucer his tombe to the old palace." In Her Majesty's garden of White Hall, neere to the gate that leadeth into the streete grew "the barren scarlet oak." The lime or Linden tree was to be found in the Lord Treasurer's garden, his own manor, in the Strand, and also at Barnelmes, Sir Francis Walsingham's, and "at St. Katherine's, near London."

Not so poetical, but good for selling "at the crosse in Cheapside" were "the small turneps" grown by the villagers of Hackney, the village in the country east of London reached by lanes in which the wild mallow grew.

The year previous to the publication of Gerard's "Herball" were entered in the books of the Stationer's Company the "Essays, Religious meditations, places of perswasion and diswasion by Mr. Francis Bacon." These were the famous Essays of Shakespeare's contemporary and among them the three famous "Of Gardens." "God Almighty first planted a Garden. And indeed, it is the purest of Humane pleasures,"



Brooke House from the northeast

wrote the learned author. Since those "Particulars" of the seasons' flowers which he gives 'are for the Climate of London,' it may well be that he was thinking of the gardens of the Inns of Court; and of his own chambers in Gray's Inn when recommending among the flowers that "best perfume the Aire," "wallflowers which are very delightful, to be set under a Parler, or Lower Chamber Window."

BY OTHER EDITORS

Saloons and German Propaganda

SACRAMENTO (Cal.) UNION.—The City Commissioners will receive the hearty approval of all loyal citizens of Sacramento for their prompt action in closing the saloon of Gastman, the former head of the German-American Alliance. The Gastman saloon has been for months the gathering place of pro-German and anti-American residents of the city. Now that the City Commissioners have begun this good work, let us hope that they round up all the other places of similar character. Singularly enough the German propaganda seems to center in this city, and in most of the cities of the country, in certain saloons. These places are easily reached as the commissioners can put them out of business merely by canceling their licenses.

A Democratic Platform

NEW YORK TIMES.—What with Socialists, other pro-Germans, and the weak knees of some of her politicians, Wisconsin suffered a good deal in reputation. In a large degree she suffered undeservedly. Both parties vigorously support the war. Her contributions to patriotic causes, her gallant soldier sons, are Wisconsin's more than sufficient vindication, if vindication she needs. The Badger Democrats had a state convention the other day. They did not mince their words. Here is a very good platform for Democrats and Republicans: "We want no candidates for the Democracy of Wisconsin who fail in any way to measure up to the ideal of American patriotism. Neither do we ask or expect for such candidates a vote from any citizen who in this hour of national peril feels any divided allegiance or who is not heart and soul for America first, last, and all the time." Respectfully commended to the Democratic Party of the State of New York.

Relations of the Americas

PORTLAND (Me.) EXPRESS AND ADVERTISER.—One thing that we have reason to believe will be one of the by-products of the present war is a better understanding between the United States and the South American countries. This will be contributed to by the fact that many of these countries find themselves isolated from Germany as regards trade relations and they naturally turn to the United States for a market. A Chile newspaper in a recent article calls attention to a movement to form a concert of the United States and South American nations, the initiative in this being credited to the United States. It expresses strong favor toward the idea of submitting to arbitration all questions arising between these nations, adding that this American plan has swept aside the suspicions which have been felt in South American countries toward the policies of the United States. The article suggests that the cordiality of the United States toward the Latin-American countries will make all America a political force and a great commercial power.

MEETING OF DEFENSE GROUP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—The Parliamentary Group of National Defense has held a meeting at Bologna at which it was decided to form an organizing committee with a representative for every province. At the opening meeting which was attended by the representative of numerous patriotic associations, the arrival of the banners of Udine, Peltre and Belluno in the invaded provinces, met with an especially warm reception. The meeting was addressed by the senators, Tanari and Fabri, and the deputies, Federzoni and Mazzolini, as well as by Signor Bergamini, the director of the Giornale d'Italia. The American Deputy, La Guardia, who spoke on the subject of the intervention of America in the war was frequently interrupted with acclamations in honor of the United States.

PERTH CHILDREN AND WAR WORK

Western Australia School Children Do Creditable Patriotic Work in Many Directions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PERTH, Western Australia.—The war work of Victoria's school children as described in The Christian Science Monitor of Dec. 24 has caused widespread interest in Perth. A recent issue of the West Australian summarizes The Christian Science Monitor article and makes the following comment from the viewpoint of the west: "Western Australia's state school children have by no means been inactive in patriotic causes, but their activities, so far as is shown by official records—and they admittedly are far from complete—cannot be claimed to have been as comprehensive and far-reaching as those described by Mr. Tate. It may be that, upon consideration, it will be found practicable to adopt many of the admirable schemes now operative in Victoria. The Director of Education (Mr. Cecil Andrews) has had an opportunity of perusing the interview above-referred to. He has at present under discussion arrangements for further organization of the war work of state school children throughout this State, which, it may be, will lead to the following of a few of the leads given by the Victorian Director; and he is also endeavoring to secure in future the fullest possible information regarding the varied patriotic activities of every one of the schools."

"Official records at present show that during the earlier part of the war, there was no central fund established for the schools, but the children participated in efforts to establish war funds in different localities. In May, 1916, the State Schools Patriotic Fund was started, and since then over £13,000 has been raised, mostly in money, but in some cases in materials for war purposes, including comforts for soldiers. From this fund contributions have been made for the purchase of a motor ambulance costing over £500, and to the Y. M. C. A., Belgian Children's Fund, Red Cross, and other funds for war work abroad, while at home, money has been contributed to the War Patriotic Fund, to the Base Hospital, Fremantle, and the Soldiers Institute. Lately the schools have raised large sums for the special Red Cross appeal, one school having contributed over £100 in April alone.

"This is as far as the official records go, but it must not be supposed that they afford anything approaching an adequate conception of all that has been done by our state school children for the soldiers since the war began. Some of them, especially those at a distance from Perth, have continued to cooperate in local efforts and have sent no gifts or money through the central fund. From these and indeed from all schools the Department of Education is now endeavoring to obtain figures which will enable it to gauge, as far as possible, the total contributions made by the schools of the whole State, and the work done in other directions. The figures mentioned do not cover the full amount of money raised even by those who have contributed to the central fund, while large supplies of clothing, Red Cross articles, and trench comforts, also hospital furniture made by the boys in the manual training schools, are unaccounted for.

"Many schools have made themselves responsible for the provision of meals for soldiers at the Y. M. C. A. and Soldiers Institute. Only the other day six schools entertained a contingent of 1800 men at the institute. The state school children, therefore, have worthily maintained the patriotic reputation of the west; but opportunities for greater and more inspiring service are revealed by Mr. Tate, and it is to be hoped that these will be availed of."

NEW QUEEN OF TONGA PROCLAIMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian Bureau
AUCKLAND, N. Z.—Succeeding King George Tubou II, Princess Salote (Charlotte), has been proclaimed Queen of Tonga. The new Queen is the daughter of King George II. She was married to the new Prince Consort, William Tugi (or Pugi), a few

months ago. Tugi was present at the coronation of King George V, the British ruler, and as Tonga's representative. Tugi was a picturesque figure in London; he was deeply impressed by his visit. Queen Salote was educated by the Auckland Diocesan High School.

The Government of Tonga is a constitutional one and a Parliament meets yearly; the Sovereign is the primary head, is President of the Privy Council and has the right to appoint members of the nobility. There are 103 islands in the Tongan Group which was discovered by Tasman, in 1643.

The population of the Friendly Islands (as the Tongan Group is named) totals 21,712 Tongans, and 350 Europeans. There is regular steam communication with Auckland via Fiji (a distance of 1000 miles) and with Sydney (1850 miles); copra, the dried kernel of the coconut, is the principal export, but bananas and oranges are also exported from Vavau in the northern part of the group.

By the November convention of 1899 Germany renounced all her rights over the Friendly Islands and over Savage Island (Niue) and in 1900 Britain made a treaty by which Tonga became a protectorate. All the natives are taught to read and write, and colleges, established by the Wesleyan Mission, and the government, provide higher education.

Tonga's Prime Minister

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian Bureau

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—T. B. Tu'ivakano, Prime Minister of Tonga, has been visiting Australia as the guest of the Commonwealth Government. Athlete and diplomatist, fresh from the Friendly Isles where idol worship is forbidden and newspapers are unknown, education is compulsory and the kernel of the coconut the national wealth, Tu'ivakano has put Tonga temporarily on the map for Australians.

"When the war broke out, we said in Tonga that we were neutral," said the visiting statesman to a press interviewer, "but later we heard that Britain was fighting for the rights of the small nations, for their right to govern themselves, and for the right of their people to live their lives in their own way. That is the ideal of Tonga and then, having heard, we were no longer neutral. So Tonga offered to send a contingent of troops to help Britain and when we were thanked and told that the climate would not suit the Tongan soldiers some of our men paid their own passages to Auckland and enlisted with the Maoris, whom they resemble, and today there are Tongans in the trenches of France. And we sent money to the Prince of Wales, Kitchener's, and British Red Cross funds. Those Germans who remain on the Islands are not allowed to be away from their homes after 6 o'clock in the evening or before 6 o'clock in the morning, nor are they allowed during the day to go more than five miles away from their homes."

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All the smart new styles in coat and slip-over models in SHETLAND, ZEPHYR, FIBER and SILK
\$2, \$3.95, \$5, \$6.75 and up to \$25

HOLLAND AND A GERMAN INVASION

Writer in Le Temps of Paris Shows How Readily It Might Be Accomplished—Attitude of Mr. Troelstra Considered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—A recent leading article in Le Temps declares that the danger of a German invasion is hanging over Holland and quotes in support of this statement an article appearing in the London Nineteenth Century, by Mr. Boulger, who cites the disposition of the German railways leading into Holland from Germany in support of his contention and says that the German invasion of Belgium four years ago was heralded in the same fashion.

The Germans, he affirms, have a railway concession, 800 yards long and 300 yards wide, close to the town of Venloo, which is quite apart from the ordinary railway station and the town and entirely under their control. The trains arriving from Geldern pass through this concession, run on to the main line and go into the Dutch station where they run alongside one of the ordinary platforms and not on to the special line of rails reserved for trains from Kaldenkirchen (Germany).

The concession, or "German station," as it is called, is separated from the town by an inclosure and a ditch, and entrance into it is forbidden. The station master and the employees are all Germans, wearing the uniform of their profession. Even the barriers which cut across the Dutch lines are painted in German colors and marked with the imperial eagle. The concession is simply a network of shunting lines, and the Germans, Mr. Boulger affirms, could detain 20,000 men there in a single night without any of the inhabitants of the town knowing anything about it.

"The striking example," the writer of the article in Le Temps affirms, "shows the danger which Holland is running. What with the German trains running on the Ruremond line, with the well-equipped concession by Venloo, and with all the other means of invasion which Germany has at her disposal, the Dutch are never sure, when they go to bed at night, that they will not find a German army encamped among them when they wake in the morning. It is under these pleasant conditions that a great struggle in internal policy is being prepared; the elections are fixed for the beginning of July, and the election campaign is in full swing.

"The parties confronting one another are more numerous than ever, owing partly to the effect of proportional representation. All the new organizations are not, however, likely to last and, for the moment, a scattering of forces is reported to the detriment, especially, of the liberal forces, and for these reasons the (Roman) Catholics and the Socialists find themselves in the most favorable positions. The French public are not concerned with Holland's internal affairs; their evident interest and their sincere desire are that Holland may be respected and that she may develop freely and prosperously after the war. If it is true that certain ecclesiastical personages, lacking insight, show sympathy for Germany, the French will note the fact with regret. Neither, however, can they ignore a speech made recently at Amsterdam by Mr. Troelstra, the leader of the Socialist Party, of which extracts have recently reached Paris and require certain explanations.

"They certainly did not look for words of friendship from Mr. Troelstra, who had shown, with sufficient clearness, that his preferences were not for them. He has saved them the trouble of alluding to certain facts connected with his career by telling the electors of Amsterdam that he has followed a Germanophile policy. He added that this policy was a mask which he assumed in order to hold the Ententeophile propaganda of some of his fellow citizens in check."

The writer says that, if he is not mistaken, this is not a new explanation but has already been employed by a Danish Socialist, Mr. Borghjerg, who has done much for Germany. "It is impossible to explore the depths of

the consciousness of these gentlemen," the writer remarks, "but, in any case, he cannot see that lack of conviction constitutes an extenuating circumstance."

"The interesting thing would be to know the future policy of Mr. Troelstra especially in the case of a German menace. He has declared that his program includes the maintenance of neutrality, inquiry in the case of a menace from without as to their ability to offer a resistance which would not be useless, and the offer of themselves as intermediaries to the belligerents as soon as this should seem possible. We cannot become the allies of one of the belligerent parties any more than of the Entente, he is reported to have said. What we have to fear most is the German sword. The Germans are not even obliged to enter Holland in order to destroy Amsterdam with their long-range guns."

The writer of the article in Le Temps comments on the satisfaction which it would give the German general staff to learn that a man with such a respect for the German sword had become the leader of a majority or a member of a government at The Hague. "Mr. Troelstra's speech," he says, "contained even further encouragement for Germany, for he said, 'I feel that I represent the people of the Netherlands and especially that party which does not want to fight.'"

"One might think," the writer remarks, "that such a point of view might prevent Mr. Troelstra from taking an interest in the war, but far from it. Mr. Troelstra, who was so active at Stockholm last year, announces that he is concerning himself with a fresh international conference, and in order to convolve it, he is only waiting a check to the German offensive in France. They are going to try to bring peace, he says, without waiting for a European revolution."

"Thus," the writer of the article says, "the day after the Allies have broken the German offensive, Mr. Troelstra proposes to prepare the way for Herr Scheidemann's maneuvers, and if the Entente Governments should refuse the Socialists their passports, they will have to envisage a European revolution on the horizon. Mr. Troelstra was not in such a hurry to interfere last December when Germany was negotiating the peace of Brest-Litovsk; he then told his party that in spite of their superior strength he did not think it was likely that they would take advantage of the situation as regarded disabled Russia. Neither was he in such a hurry to interfere when Germany was preparing the offensive on the western front; it is only when the Germans need him that he appears in this light. What," asks the writer, "will the Dutch electors, threatened with a German invasion, think of it?"

NEW LINE FROM DENMARK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau
COPENHAGEN, Denmark.—A number of capitalists in Copenhagen intend, it is announced, to found a combined banking and shipowners' business in company with a Greek shipowner, and six ships are to ply directly between Greece, the East and Scandinavia. The new company will seek to establish a regular service between Denmark and the East and to create a trade in Danish butter with Greece.

ICE PRICE REMAINS FIXED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau
MONTGOMERY, Ala.—As a result of an effort of several ice companies either to raise the price of ice or charge an extra fee for delivery, the United States Food Administrator for Alabama has ordered all ice companies to make delivery at least once a day, the price per pound to remain the same as heretofore.

WAGES IN HARVEST FIELDS ARE HIGH

South Dakota Farmers Must Pay Record Prices for Cutting and Threshing Big Crops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

SIoux FALLS, S. D.—All former records for prices paid harvest hands will be broken in South Dakota during the present harvesting period. In the past, farmers were accustomed to pay harvest hands from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per day, with board and lodging, and even these prices were deemed high and many farmers complained that they could not make any money from their crops if they had to pay such prices.

During the present harvesting period expert harvest hands in South Dakota are demanding from \$6 to \$8 per day, with board and lodging, and they figure that the farmers, with the high prices received for grain and other products, can better pay these prices this year than the smaller prices which prevailed before the war. When it comes to the threshing period, the farmers of South Dakota may be required to pay engineers as high as \$12 per day and board and lodging, and other threshing machine men will receive prices to correspond. In many cases the owners of the threshing outfits will pay these prices, and to enable them to do so they will charge the farmers a higher price per bushel for the grain they thresh for them.

Even with these high prices for labor, the farmers of South Dakota will not be losers this year, as they have been during the past year or two, for they will harvest crops which will bring them an aggregate of many millions of dollars. The production of grain and other foodstuffs in South Dakota this year is expected to crowd the \$200,000,000 mark in value. Never before have the farmers of North Dakota had so much ready money as at present.

TORPEDO BADGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Arrangements have now been made for the award of torpedo badges to masters and seamen who have served on the articles of any British merchant or fishing vessel considered by the Board of Trade to have been sunk or damaged by torpedo or mine at any time during the present war, and who have afterward engaged for and completed a further voyage on the articles of a British vessel. In addition, a bar will be awarded to masters and seamen each time they are again torpedoed or mined, and when five bars have been won they can be surrendered to the Board of Trade, if the master or seaman so desires, in exchange for a five-pointed star. The badge is in the form of a torpedo, and is to be worn on the cuff of the left sleeve of either sea or shore rig; the bars are to be worn below it, and the stars above it.

Applications for torpedo badges, bars and stars should be made personally at a Mercantile Marine office. It is an offense under the Defense of the Realm Regulations for any person to wear or supply these badges, bars and stars without the Board of Trade authority.

MULE TRAINS USED IN ITALY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Young Men's Christian Association workers with the Italian troops are getting supplies to their stations in the mountains by using pack mule trains.

Albert Steiger Company

"A Store of Specialty Shops"

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The Steiger Test of Footwear

The name "Steiger" is never stamped on a shoe until it has met certain rigid requirements. Superlative smartness is only one qualification. Every particle of material from the tip of the sole to the top of the upper, is of the best grade and workmanship.

Our customers are guaranteed, not alone style, but continued service from their footwear, ensuring economy in the long run.

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346-348 Main Street, Springfield, Mass.

Keep as Cool as a Trout

Haynes
Palm Beach Suits
Provide the way, light as a leaf and breezily cool. For business or pleasure, these Haynes Palm Beach Suits are among the most sensible, comfortable and practical garments imaginable. Tailored with care to fit and retain their shape permanently. Smartly styled in neutral, heat-repelling colors with neat stripes or plaids.
\$8-\$8.50 to \$15

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Our Annual Midsummer Linen Sale Now in Progress

Comes this year as a fresh revelation of how effectively we have provided for our customers' needs in war times.

A \$100.00 Linen Stock Is Priced Here At Far Below Market Values

Maynard Coal Co.

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"Old Company Lehigh Our Specialty"
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Good Shoes and Hosiery

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Fine Shoe Repairing

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A Wonderful Sale of

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\$6.75 \$8.75 \$11.75
Actual Values up to \$20.00

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

GOVERNMENT WIRE
CONTROL PLANS

Nothing Specific as to How Owners of Property Are to Be Compensated—Shareholders Have Right of Appeal

BOSTON, Mass.—The wire control bill as passed by Congress and signed by the President contains nothing specific regarding the compensation to be paid the owners of property taken over. It merely states that "just compensation" shall be made as determined by the President. In this respect the bill differs materially from the railroad control bill, in that the latter provides a specific method of determining the compensation. Some of the important interests in the American Telephone Company prefer the compensation provision incorporated in the wire bill inasmuch as the stockholders if aggrieved are given the right of appeal to the courts.

It should not be assumed that the country's entire vast network of wire systems will immediately pass under the wing of the government. The bill gives the President authority to take possession of any system or any part of a system. What is expected to happen is that lines which are facilitating the conduct of the war and munitions production will be acquired, such as, for example, the telephone systems at arsenals, munitions centers, the national capital and in fact any center where war activities predominate. Thus apparently the President can take part of a given company's property and permit the remainder to remain under private management.

If the President's determination of the compensation to be granted owners of a property taken over is not considered adequate, they are entitled to receive 75 per cent of the sum determined and to sue the government for the remainder of the amount claimed. Earnings power and reconstruction value are two of the determining factors in any computation of rental, and on this basis the American Telephone management is troubled by no apprehensions regarding the amount of compensation for any of its property which may be taken.

The text of the act which gives the President authority to take the wire systems follows:

"Resolved, that the President, during the continuance of the present war, is authorized and empowered, whenever he shall deem it necessary for the national security or defense, to supervise or to take possession and assume control of any telegraph, telephone, marine cable or radio system or systems or any part thereof, and to operate the same in such manner as may be needed or desirable for the duration of the war, which supervision, possession, control or operation shall not extend beyond the date of the proclamation by the President of the exchange of ratifications of the treaty of peace."

"Provided that just compensation shall be made for such supervision, possession, control or operation, to be determined by the President, and if the amount thereof, so determined by the President, is unsatisfactory to the person entitled to receive the same, such person shall be paid 75 per cent of the amount so determined by the President and shall be entitled to sue the United States to recover such further sum as, added to said 75 per cent, will make up such amount as will be just compensation therefor, in the manner provided for by section 24, paragraph 20, and section 143 of the Judicial Code."

"Provided, further, that nothing in this act shall be construed to amend, repeal, impair or affect existing laws of powers of the states in relation to taxation or the lawful police regulations of the several states, except wherein such laws, powers or regulations may affect the transmission of government communications or the use of stocks and bonds by such system or systems."

It is the understanding in Washington that the government will take over only the telegraph wires at present.

SHIPPING NEWS

BOSTON, Mass.—Only three vessels arrived at the South Boston Fish Pier this morning with fresh groundfish. They were: The steamer Foam with 115,160 pounds; Heroine, 68,190; Progress, 36,000 pounds.

Six vessels have arrived with mackerel. The boats are: the schooner Marguerite, Haskins, 50,000 pounds; large and medium fresh, from off South Shoal Light; steamer Lois Corkham, 65,000; Lottie Merchant, 60,000; Veda McKown, 69,000; Avon, 50,000 pounds fresh and 100 barrels salt, owned by W. H. Jordan Company; Grace Darling with 55,000 fresh, 80 barrels salt. The Veda McKown has also 100 barrels of salt mackerel owned by Davis Brothers. The schooner Kitty A. arrived this morning with 53 swordfish.

Following are the wholesale dealer prices for today:

Steak cod \$2.10-2.33, mackerel cod \$5.50, haddock \$4.50-5.00, etc. cod \$3.50, mackerel \$2.50, swordfish \$2.25.

The Norwegian mackerel fishery reports that the catch of mackerel at ports along the coast to June 8, 1918, amounted to 6,551,320 fish, against 1,340,000 to same date in the previous year.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—One schooner arrived at the fish pier this morning with fresh fish. The vessel is the Kinnos with 150,000 pounds.

DEVELOPMENTS IN
OIL IN MEXICO

United States Interests Plan Extensive Operations in the Gulf Coast Fields of That Country

TAMPICO, Mex.—In the recent incorporation under the laws of Mexico of La Atlantica Cia. Mexicana Productora y Refinadora de Petroleo, large United States interests have taken steps toward extensive oil operations in the Gulf Coast fields of that country. The new company is a subsidiary of the Atlantic Refining Company. Announcement is made that it has taken over holdings of the Panuco-Boston Oil Company and the Producers Terminal Company in these fields. Embroiled in the transaction is the new gasoline topping plant the Panuco-Boston Oil Company had under construction.

The company will rush to completion the railroad the Panuco-Boston Oil Company had under construction between Palo Blanco on Lake Tamiagua to its sea-loading terminals on the bay shore at Port Lobos. Material is also on hand for the erection of several steel storage tanks. Two 55,000-barrel steel tanks and five 49,000-barrel steel tanks are already finished. Material for a system of pipe lines is also being assembled.

In connection with the entry of these American interests in the oil industry of Mexico announcement is made that plans have been prepared and adopted by the Atlantic Refining Company and its new subsidiary for the construction at Tampico, or some other convenient point in the Gulf Coast region of Mexico, of a refinery that will cost more than \$5,000,000. It is planned also to expend several million dollars in field operations and improvements. Several well-boring outfits are being installed and crews for operating them are already organized. The company expects to develop a large production of oil within the next few months.

REAL ESTATE

The five-story brick building known as the Angelo Apartments, at 534-536 Columbus Avenue, corner of Worcester Street, has been sold by the Charles E. Jackson Estate to Frederick S. Goodwin, who transferred the property to Marcus M. Kimball et al. The total valuation is \$30,000, with \$7900 on the 1971 square feet of land.

BRIGHTON TRANSACTION

Samuel Rudnick has sold to Rose F. Goeberg the property located at 19 Buckminster Street near Commonwealth Avenue which contains a brick and stone apartment house. The property occupies 6151 square feet of land assessed at \$3700. The total valuation is \$35,700.

DORCHESTER SALES

The frame building at 54 Lawrence Avenue near Mascoma Street, has been sold to Alexander Pinkoffsky. The grantor is James L. Paine and the total assessment is \$6100 with \$2100 on the 6949 square feet of land.

Clarence A. Whipple and wife have sold to Ada J. Baker the property containing a frame building at 31 Tremont Street near Hooper Street. The total valuation is \$9000, with 3822 square feet of land assessed at \$1500. Catherine McCloskey has bought the large frame apartment house at 511 Talbot Avenue formerly owned by Mary E. Smith. The property is assessed at \$7900 with \$1900 on the 5464 square feet of land.

The frame building at 91 Bushnell Street near Weyanoke Street has been sold by Thomas Cavanaugh and wife to Charles P. Brackett and wife. It occupies 5997 square feet of land rated at \$1200 with a total valuation of \$5400.

ROXBURY SALES

James T. Martin has sold to Edward W. Fuller the property containing a frame building at 96-98 Thornton Street and running through to Oakland Park. The total assessment is \$5000 and the 1676 square feet of land is valued at \$800.

Papers have gone on record for the sale of the property at 47-49 Sterling Street, near Tremont Street, containing 1076 square feet of land on which is a well-front brick building. The grantor is Edgar P. Benjamin et al. and the purchaser is Lottie B. Sampson. The total assessment is \$4100 and the land is rated at \$1600.

WEST ROXBURY TRANSFER

Hagop Korumjian has sold to Johann H. H. Harer the frame building at 264 Lamartine Street near Lawrence Terrace, which occupies 3385 square feet of land. The total valuation is \$3600 and the land is rated at \$1200.

NEWTON TRANSACTION

Louis K. Liggett has assumed title to the property at 101 Hammond Street, near the Liggett Estate. It contains a large frame house, stable, garage, etc., and 10 acres of land with a large frontage. Poole & Bigelow were the brokers in this transaction.

INTERNATIONAL TRACTION CO.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The International Traction Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, with these comparisons:

	1917	1916
Gross earnings	\$3,255,279	\$7,818,477
Expenses and taxes	5,403,157	4,545,438
Net earnings	2,362,122	2,333,239
Charges	1,901,700	1,862,708
Retained, etc.	295,323	522,709
Surplus	657,099	867,821

The balance sheet of Dec. 31, last, shows cash in bank amounting to \$168,248; surplus \$918,705 and total assets and liabilities \$64,873,709.

TRADE BALANCE
OF ARGENTINA

Commerce With United States Shows Favoritism for That Country Since 1913, With Reverse True From 1910 to 1913

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—The National Bureau of Statistics has just published a comparison of Argentina's foreign commerce from 1910 to 1917, which shows a steadily increasing trade balance in favor of the United States from 1910 to 1913, inclusive, and since that time a heavy trade balance in favor of the Argentine Republic. The commercial intercourse between the two countries during the last eight years, according to official valuations, has been as follows, the values being given in millions of gold pesos, which are practically equal to the dollar for comparative purposes:

Year	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.	Trade bal.
1910	82	26	-56
1911	88	26	-62
1912	69	34	-35
1913	72	25	-47
1914	43	49	6
1915	76	94	18
1916	107	120	13
1917	138	161	23

This increasing trade balance in favor of Argentina is due to the fact that although the prices of goods imported from the United States are higher, the exports from Argentina to the United States have grown in greater proportion. The United States has not only taken over the greater part of those products which before the war were bought by Germany, but it has also purchased a considerable portion of the raw materials which formerly were exported to England and France, to resell them to the European allies in the form of manufactured articles.

The dislocation of ocean traffic caused by the war has restricted the leveling of prices of commodities and the rates of exchange in the world markets that occur in normal times. As a consequence, the United States has been obliged to buy raw materials in Argentina at prices higher than those ruling in the United States, just as it is now selling cereals to the European Allies at prices much superior to those in Argentina, without the Argentine farmer being able to get his cheaper offers accepted.

The statistics of both the United States and the Argentine show commercial values of imports and exports which are based on the prices ruling in their respective markets, without taking into account the actual price paid in each case. United States prices have been quoted lower for some time than the equivalent Argentine ones for the principal products imported from Argentina, which are hides, wool and linseed.

According to the Argentine statistics, the trade balance with Great Britain last year was only 73,000,000 gold pesos; the British statistics indicate a difference of 179,000,000 gold pesos in favor of Argentina. Even subtracting the Argentine CIF values of imports of British goods from the CIF values of exports from Argentina there still remains a balance of 161,000,000 gold pesos, or more than double that shown by the Argentine returns.

The cause of this is partly the enormous rise in freight rates, which do, indeed, improve the British balance in another form, but it is due chiefly to the fact that because of the insufficiency of supply the local prices in Great Britain for certain articles have risen much higher than the Argentine quotations on the same articles. This is especially true with meat. In certain other products, linseed, for example, the British quotations are below the Argentine quotations, having been kept down by the fixing of official maximum prices.

But in any case, there is no doubt that the effective balance of trade resulting from the commercial intercourse with Great Britain, on the basis of the actual prices paid on either side, was a good deal more than the 78,000,000 pesos given in the Argentine returns, but not so much as the 179,000,000 indicated by the British returns.

It might be added that the greater part of the difference between the local prices and the prices in England has gone to the profit of foreign capital invested in the Argentine Republic.

CANADA'S TRADE LESS

OTTAWA, Ont.—A decrease of \$115,442,213 in the trade of the Dominion for the three months of the fiscal year ended June 30 last, compared with the similar period of 1917, is shown by the monthly statement issued through the customs department. Canada's trade for the first three months of the present year totaled \$515,718,816, while last year the three months' period showed a total of \$631,162,029.

CHEMICAL OUTPUT PLANT

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The Sloss-Sheffield Company has closed a contract with the government for the chemical output of the \$5,000,000 by-product plant it will erect in the Birmingham district. The plant will consist of 120 ovens and various distillation plants. Being under government auspices, there will be no difficulty in assembling materials, and construction will be with dispatch.

CORN PRODUCTS BUYS BONDS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Corn Products Refining Company within the last six months is understood to have purchased about 2,500,000 of its 5 per cent mortgage bonds.

DIVIDENDS

The Barnes King Company has declared a dividend of 10 cents a share, payable Aug. 15 to holders of record July 25.

The Laurel Lake Mill has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 5 per cent, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 16.

The Columbus Gas & Electric Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 per cent, payable Aug. 15 to holders of record July 25.

The Pittsburgh & Lake Erie road has declared a regular semi-annual dividend of \$2.50 for 5 per cent, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 24.

The Merchants Mill has declared a quarterly dividend of \$6.50 a share, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 24. This compares with \$4 paid last quarter.

The New Niquero Sugar Company has declared a dividend of 10 per cent on the preferred and common stocks, payable July 30 to holders of record July 22.

The Pacific Power & Light Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Aug. 1 to holders of record July 22.

The Ludlow Manufacturing Associates have declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 and a special dividend of \$1, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 1.

The Fairbanks Company has declared a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent on the first preferred stock for 51 days ending July 31, payable Aug. 1 on stock of record July 25.

The Clinchfield Coal Corporation has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the common and 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stocks, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 26.

The Pacific Coast Company has declared the usual quarterly dividends of 1 per cent on the second preferred and common stocks and 1 1/4 per cent on the first preferred, all payable Aug. 1 to holders of record July 27.

The United Verde Copper Company has just paid a dividend of \$1.50 a share to its stockholders. The company paid \$1.50 early in May and a like amount on April 17. On March 27 last the company paid \$7 per share, following a similar payment made in the middle of February. No dividend was paid during January, while in December a monthly dividend of 75 cents and an extra of like amount were paid.

OUTLOOK PREDICTS
AUTO CURTAILMENT

Scarcity of Steel and Anticipated War Orders by the Big Plants Tend to Reduce Production for the Coming Season

BOSTON, Mass.—With the beginning of the new automobile year, Aug. 1, a further sharp curtailment of production will be inaugurated by the big motor companies. It may not be so great as the Washington dispatches have intimated, but it probably will be increased steadily throughout the fall and winter until it reaches proportions as high as 60 or 70 per cent.

Putting the matter candidly, there is nothing else for the automobile companies to do. They are not getting steel now, nor will Washington promise supplies for the near future. Any quantity of steel has been bought and paid for, but cannot be moved from the yards of the steel mills.

It is a case of piece out here and piece out there with respect to parts, and though production has not yet been seriously slowed up, it is expected that before long it will be affected.

There were only two companies the first quarter of this year that showed gains in output over a year ago viz., Olds and Dodge. From now out no gains are expected.

It is considered doubtful if the production of passenger cars in the country for 1918 is half the 1917 record of 1,718,000. Compared with 300,000 cars in the first quarter, the final three months is likely to show nearer 150,000.

In the next 60 days war orders on a huge scale will be allotted to the automobile companies to fill the void caused by the restriction of normal production. The large-shell awards of Studebaker and Maxwell calling for big new plants are a slight index of what the government before winter will turn over in the shape of orders, aircraft and truck contracts.

Ford, General Motors, Willys-Overland, Dodge, Studebaker and Maxwell are all figuring upon or negotiating for important war work. By Labor Day the sum of such work may easily amount to \$750,000,000.

Already the shortage of automobiles is being felt in the big eastern centers, where it is impossible to obtain early delivery of standard low and medium-priced cars. Various makes command a premium above list prices for immediate delivery. The demand for second-hand cars is as brisk as for new, even 1916 machines commanding as high as 85 per cent of their original cost. The outlet for used cars has ceased to be a problem.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Atlantic Refining	90	100
Buckeye Pipe Line	90	95
Illinois Pipe	100	105
Indiana Pipe Line	93	98
Midwest Ref.	115	118
Ohio Oil	320	325
Prairie Oil & Gas	50	510
Prairie Pipe	200	205
South Penn Oil	267	275
Standard Oil (Cal.)	218	223
Standard Oil (Ind.)	610	620
Standard Oil (Ky.)	315	325
Standard Oil (N. J.)	520	530
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	271	278
Union Tank Line	98	101

GOOD EARNINGS
FOR AMERICAN CAN

Business of the Company Enormous, and Profits Large, but There Are No Plans for Dividends on the Common Stock

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The attitude of Wall Street toward American Can common stock is such that it sees in every advance in the issue the inauguration of dividends. The price of the shares is approaching 50, but in 1915 and 1916 it sold up to 68 1/2. That American Can has advanced on the basis of value, rather than on early dividend prospects, is believed. According to leading interests in the company, there is nothing in the way of dividends under discussion at present.

American Can's business is so enormous that it has need for all its earnings in its business. Its gross will run more than \$100,000,000 this year, including both can and war business. It necessarily requires large resources to swing so large a volume of operations.

The purchase of tinplate is largely a cash proposition, but buyers of cans are carried by the company for 60 days. There was a time when purchasers placed orders for cans, deliveries to be made as soon as containers were manufactured. Now canning companies telegraph their orders in for immediate shipment, and often just at the moment when their business requires these supplies. As a result, American Can Company has hundreds of millions of cans stored in its warehouses, the bulk of the call for which will come in the canning season. That is, the manufacturer carries the cans nowadays, instead of the consumer.

Net profit is running fairly even with last year, when \$21.84 a share was earned on the stock after reserves for federal taxes. Since the company cleared up the unpaid dividends of 8.97 per cent on the preferred stock of last year, the balance reported for the common stock was \$12.87 a share. That, however, does not alter the fact that the common share earnings were approximately \$22 a share.

There was set aside from last year's earnings \$6,000,000 for federal taxes. It is understood the taxes actually figured out about \$4,500,000. Were federal taxes to remain unchanged for this year earnings of \$22 a share for \$41,200,000 common stock might be expected. Calculating taxes for this year on the most drastic basis, it is conservatively figured there should be at least \$10 a share on the junior stock issue. Actual results of application of the coming excess profits tax will probably show a higher balance for the stock.

Expenditures this year for new plants will undoubtedly consume the bulk of surplus after preferred dividends. Last year about \$5,000,000 was expected for that purpose. This year new plants are being built at Los Angeles, Cal., Portland, Me., Vancouver, B. C., and Seattle, Wash., the last of which will cost about \$750,000. The new plant in Montreal has been completed and is probably in operation.

American Can is carrying on its munition business with great success. It has contracts for about \$20,000,000 of shell business. It could have booked a large volume of work of that character, but its management preferred to accept a conservative amount and do it successfully, rather than attempt an aggregate which might prove unwieldy.

Last year the great bulk of American Can's business forced it to borrow money from the banks, loans to be liquidated as the company realized on its contracts. These loans will probably be entirely paid off about October. This would leave between common stockholders and dividends about \$11,000,000 of 5 per cent debentures. Conservative financing would seem to require retirement of these bonds before inauguration of common dividends. This point, however, has not yet come up for formal discussion by directors.

The basis for the advance in the common stock is found in consideration of current business following five years of steadily mounting prosperity. For instance, in five years to the close of 1917; more than \$45 a share was earned on the common after steadily expanding charges against earnings for depreciation and betterments. In 1916 there was charged out for this purpose \$2,500,000, but the company last year charged out \$5,500,000. Thus the solid foundation of previous years has been reinforced in the last two. If to five years' balance for the common of \$45 a share is added the conservative and minimum estimate of \$10 a share this year after taxes, an equity of \$55 a share for Can common will have been built up in six years. Therefore, if one go no farther back than 1918, substance is given for a market appraisal of higher than the current level of the stock.

On his past record of business and shrewd management, American Can common is regarded as having a greater value as an investment to be held.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Demand sterling, 4.75 5-16; cables, 4.76 7-16; 60 days, 4.73, and 90 days, 4.71. Franc checks, 5.71 1/2; cables, 5.63 1/2. Lire checks, 8.81; cables, 8.80. Swiss checks, 3.97 1/2; cables, 3.94. Guilders checks, 51 1/4; cables, 51 1/2. Peseta checks, 27.45; cables, 27.65. Stockholm checks, 35.25; cables, 35.60. Christiania checks, 31.20; cables, 31.60. Copenhagen checks, 30.80; cables, 31.20.

WRITING PAPER
LOOKING BETTER

Improved Operating Results Follow Inauguration of the Profit-Sharing System by Company

BOSTON, Mass.—The American Writing Paper Company is a New England industrial which, except for the year, 1916, has never approached the expectations of its organizers. For the 10 years ending Dec. 31, 1917, the average yearly net profits available for dividends were \$324,968. In 1916 they were \$252,378. This extraordinary showing resulted from the ability of the company to sell its product on a rising market, having previously covered itself with a large stock of raw material at low prices.

The new management which more than a year ago took hold of the company, has given the whole proposition a thorough overhauling. Although the working organization is not 100 per cent perfect, it nevertheless is competent as a whole and works energetically. Better operating results, it is believed, have followed the inauguration of the profit-sharing system.

One of the first things which the new management ordered was an exhaustive appraisal of the company's physical property. This was found to be \$21,179,000 on the basis of pre-war reproductive value. Allowing \$5,310,000 for depreciation, the "net second value" of the property as of Dec. 31, 1917, was placed at \$15,869,000. The working capital is about \$5,500,000.

Against these assets, the company has outstanding \$11,118,000 bonds—reduced from \$17,000,000 through the sinking fund—\$12,500,000 preferred stock and \$9,500,000 common stock. Not since 1913 has a dividend been paid on the preferred stock, which is now in dividend arrears more than 12 per cent.

At the present time raw materials are going up rapidly and prices for finished product follow rather slowly. The margin of profit is not large.

It is said that American Writing Paper ought to spend \$500,000 on the plant to put it into shape for after-war competitions, and attention must soon be given to the refinancing of the bonded indebtedness, which matures in less than a year.

The first three months of this year, in respect to earnings were unfavorable, a result, in part at least, of the shut-down on account of fuel shortage. Since then, the company has been doing much better, but the second quarter had to absorb the loss in the first quarter.

One of the uncertainties of the future has to do with the attitude of the government in its classification of the writing paper business. If it is classed as non-essential and operations are curtailed, it will very adversely affect net earnings, as the paper business is one that is dependent upon full operations for even a fair showing of net earnings.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, July 18

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Albany, Ga.—P. Feingold; U. S. Allentown, Pa.—H. L. Mohr of Lehigh Shoe & Rubber Co.; U. S. Baltimore—J. H. Klunk; Essex Baltimore—W. J. Carroll of Carroll Adams & Co.; U. S. Braddock, Pa.—J. H. Borland; U. S. Butte, Mont.—B. A. Myers of Symonds Dry Goods Co.; Essex. Chicago—C. B. Corser and W. J. Corbett; U. S. C. N. Marks; Thorn. Chicago—C. W. T. Koch; U. S. Chicago—Oscar Hager; Bellevue. Chicago—Phil Karl; H. J. Erwood and O. de Foy, of Montgomery, Ward & Co.; Essex. Chicago—S. O. Barton, of Harrison Barton Shoe Co.; U. S. Cienfuegos, Cuba—L. Vasquez of Ruloba & Co.; Room 420, 307 Essex Street. Cincinnati—Joseph. of The Merchants Bargain House Co.; Essex. Cleveland—W. L. Lyons of Cady Iversen & Co.; U. S. Columbus, S. C.—W. D. Lever; Essex. Grand Rapids, Mich.—S. Krause, of Kirth, Krause & Co.; U. S. Havana, Cuba—E. J. Garcia & A. Igile; U. S. Havana, Cuba—J. del Carro, of Usgia Vincent & Co.; U. S. Havana, Cuba—J. Viegas of Viegas & Co.; U. S. Havana, Cuba—R. Abadin of Ramon Abadin & Co.; U. S. Havana, Cuba—Ramon Poblet of Poblet & Co.; U. S. Jacksonville, Fla.—J. J. Jordan; U. S. Kansas City, Mo.—K. L. Barton of McElwain Barton Shoe Co.; U. S. Milwaukee—Karl Behling; U. S. Nashville, Tenn.—M. Hollins, of Hollins, Son & Co.; U. S. New York—H. Schvey; U. S. New York—Astor; U. S. New York City—W. A. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 113 Lincoln Street. Philadelphia—A. G. Kuenzel; U. S. Philadelphia—E. Anthony of E. T. Anthony & Co.; U. S. Philadelphia—Frank Hoffman of Marsters & Hoffman; Adams. Philadelphia—Jacob Schwartz; U. S. Philadelphia—George H. Weeks; U. S. Philadelphia—S. Berger; U. S. Pittsburgh—George Stoebener, Jr.; U. S. Pittsburgh—G. H. Hellegan of J. Hellegan Shoe Co.; U. S. Richmond, Va.—E. L. Powell, of Powell Bros.; U. S. Saginaw, Mich.—G. H. Hillman of Metz Alderton Shoe Co.; Lenox. San Francisco—George H. Weeks; U. S. San Francisco—John T. Ready of The Emporium; B. A. U. S. San Francisco—W. P. O'Connor, of Philadelphia Shoe Store; Essex. St. Louis—J. G. Samuels, of Samuels Shoe Co.; Essex. St. Louis—William Levy of F. Levy & Co.; U. S. St. Paul, Minn.—D. B. Hrig; U. S. Tacoma, Wash.—F. L. Kellogg, of Stillson, Kellogg Shoe Co.; 167 Lincoln Street. LEATHER BUYERS Auburn, N. Y.—C. W. Ross and G. A. Hunk, of Dann, McCarthy & Co.; U. S. London, Eng.—Percy Daniels, Agt. British Purchasing Commission; Tour. The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe and Leather Association, 156 Essex Street, Boston.

DEMAND FOR STEEL
IS STILL URGENT

No Indication of Larger Allowances for Ordinary Uses, Requirements for War Work Taking Greater Part of Output

MISCELLANEOUS CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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FOR THE BOYS AND GIRLS—Nature study, music, kindergarten, primary, intermediate, academic and college preparatory courses.
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Secretarial Training for Educated Women
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Boston School for Secretaries
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All work individualized so that each student advances as rapidly as SHE is able.
Fall Term Opens Sept. 16 Send for Booklet.

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Begin this summer to learn how to keep your Country, your Local Business, your Home and yourself.
We are a fully accredited commercial school, in session during the entire year. We TRAIN as well as TEACH.

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50th year. College Preparatory, Business, Junior courses. Separate modern Junior building for boys under 15 years.
Beautiful country location. Terms: \$345 and up. Juniors, \$280. Boys taught HOW to learn and to live.
CARSON LONG INSTITUTE

RESTRICTIONS OF
PARIS NEWSPAPERS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—There is some mystery about the recent edict by the Military Governor of Paris, which forbids the sending abroad of Paris newspapers unless the advertisements have been blacked out or otherwise removed. A point scarcely appreciated in the first moments is that according to the order the space occupied by the advertisements must not be left blank, but must have lines printed across it, or be blacked, or otherwise filled up. There is a widespread feeling that the new order is foolish and is not good in the national interest, and strong representations are being made to the Premier and others. The Figaro points out that the foreign service of French newspapers is not a mere matter of commercial interest, and that the suppression of all French propaganda would leave the field clear for the operations of enemy journals, which the Government surely could not wish. The Figaro adds that this unexpected order has astonished newspaper managers and advertisers alike, and it expects the two eminent controllers of newspapers who are at the head of the Ministry to do something promptly.

The newspaper, Le Temps, explains the difficulties it has had in seeking for enlightenment on the new order. It wished for some information as to the way in which the advertisements might be suppressed, and to know whether it was true, as stated in some places, that the stereotyped blocks of the advertisements of the big stores and such like, in which no extraneous matter could possibly be inserted, and the announcements of financial and other companies, might continue to appear; so its representative repaired to the office of the Military Governor who referred him to the censor. The latter said no information could be given, and sent the representative on to the Cabinet of M. Clemenceau. Here, after much hesitation, he was told that it would be better to see the commissaire general of police, who in turn said that the prefect of police was the man to see in the matter. The latter, very amiable but ill informed, observed that he could not make any comments upon an order of which he was not the author.

When the order came into force, it was noteworthy that the stereo advertisements, and those of hotels and the like in the newspapers sent abroad were untouched. The private advertisements were chiseled through on the stereo forms so as to leave in the printed paper alternate stripes nearly half an inch wide of white paper and printed matter.

IMPORTANCE OF THE
PRAGUE CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERNE, Switzerland—In an article contributed to the Freie Zeitung Herr Flesch pronounces the recent meeting of representatives of the oppressed nationalities of Austria-Hungary at Prague an event of international and world-historic importance; in the first place because it marked the conclusion of an alliance of all the other

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A SCHOOL with an unusual record for a quickly preparing boys for college. Individual assistance to each boy by able instructors saves from one to two years. Over 1000 boys have been prepared for leading colleges and schools.

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COMMUTING Day Students from New York City. Separate Junior Department for boys 6 to 12. Large gymnasium and all outdoor sports. Military drill by army officer. Tutoring branch 507 Fifth Avenue. Give your boy the right start. Address
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A distinctive plan for study by the laboratory method, insuring advancement and reducing home work to a minimum.
For Illustrated Booklet elaborating this plan of study, telephone Back Bay 4400, or address
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37th year. Accredited with leading colleges. Advanced work in High School, graduates, Domestic Science, Secretarial Course, Native Language, French, Italian, Spanish, Latin, Field, All Sports, Horseback Riding.
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Class and Private Lessons in
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One of the leading schools in the South. Modern buildings. Extensive campus. Located in Virginia valley of the Shenandoah for the beauty of its scenery. Elective, Preparatory and full Junior College Courses. Music, Art, Expression, Domestic Science, Athletics, European and American instruction. Students from 25 States.
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Thorough instruction in all grades from primary to college entrance.
Special courses in music, art, expression and folk dancing.
Supervising plays for the children during after school hours consists of a continuation of our summer play schools now in session.
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FALL TERM opens August nineteenth.
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Primary, Grammar and High School
Accredited East and West
Outdoor study and school rooms. Separate house for younger girls. Gymnasium, tennis, basketball, swimming pool, etc. 51st Street, Boston, Sept. 4.
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SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

A boarding and day school in one of the best residence sections of Chicago. College preparatory and general courses.
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Gymnasium, tennis, basketball, swimming, riding, tennis. Beautiful Spanish buildings, arcades, paths, making out their life a reality.
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For Army Y. M. C. A. Motor
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Must be between 32 and 50 years of age, in thorough sympathy with United States war program. Allowance provided sufficient to take care of personal expense and dependents.

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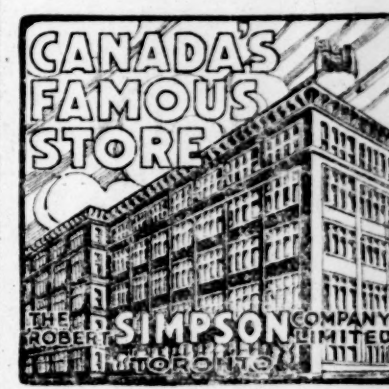
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EDUCATIONAL

TECHNICAL STUDIES
IN BRITISH SCHOOLSPrime Minister's Committee
Makes Recommendations for
More Extended Instruction in
Natural Sciences—TeachersBy The Christian Science Monitor special
education correspondent

LONDON, England.—There has now been published the report of the committee appointed by the Prime Minister to inquire into the position of natural science in the educational system of Great Britain (Cd. 9011). It is a document of more than 1000 pages, with little less than 1000 words on each page, the appendices forming quite an inconsiderable part of the whole. For its chairman, the committee had the president of the Royal Society (Sir J. J. Thomson, the master of Trinity College, Cambridge), and the names of other distinguished and representative men complete the list of members. Appointed in August, 1916, the committee sat on 45 days, while for consideration of particular sections of the subject subcommittees met on 51 days. Some 50 witnesses were examined, and written replies to various schedules of questions were furnished by schools, universities and industrial firms. To come to close grips with a report so vast a scale is difficult, but certain outstanding conclusions may be traced, even if in mere outline.

The commissioners consider that the best preparation for any occupation or profession is a general education up to the stage reached by the average boy at the age of 16, followed, where possible, by a more special course within a limited range of subjects. This general education should provide normally for the study of English, including history and geography, languages other than English, mathematics and natural science; each of these subjects to be regarded as an integral part of the education of both boys and girls, and a fair balance to be maintained between the time allotted to them.

This early period of adolescence, from 12 to 16 years, represents the time usually spent in secondary schools by pupils who are not contemplating a university education, and it is with these years that the commissioners are concerned in making many of their recommendations. Here they would spread the net very carefully, so that no boy or girl could escape some natural science teaching of the right sort. Its average amount they define as not less than four periods (lessons) a week of three quarters of an hour each, during the first year and six periods a week during the remaining three years. The conventional curriculum, they think, is in great need of reform, both as to the choice of subjects to be included and as to the manner of treating those subjects. While chemistry and physics should continue to occupy a fundamental position, they should not be the only parts of natural science to be taught; for though the usual course may give pupils some knowledge of laboratory methods, it does not satisfy their curiosity. The point reached by many boys and girls taught natural science in the secondary way is that of a student of a foreign language who stops after learning some grammar without acquiring any knowledge of its literature. But while, on the one hand, the natural sciences should be connected with natural history, on the other they should be correlated with mathematics. The commissioners are of opinion that there would be great advantages in putting the teaching of mathematics and physics for boys up to the age of 16 in the hands of the same master.

Their views, as given on this middle period of natural science instruction, are emphasized and explained by reference both to what comes before and what comes after. In preparatory schools taking pupils up to the age of 12, or a little later, they lay stress on the importance of an elementary study of physiography and of plants and animals; while in those secondary schools (like the great public schools) which retain boys and girls up to the age of 18 or over, it is recommended that the study of two or more of the subjects, chemistry and biology, should be carried forward to a higher stage, usually with the accompaniment of further mathematical instruction.

The commissioners recognize that some sufficiently searching tests of school progress are required, and they would rely chiefly on two school examinations proceeding on lines which the Board of Education have already made familiar. The first is for pupils of 16; but whereas the board would only require candidates to pass in three main groups of subjects, viz. (1) English subjects, (2) languages, (3) science and mathematics, the master of Trinity and his colleagues recommend that the third group should be made into two, and that a sufficient knowledge should be demanded both of mathematics and of the natural sciences.

The second examination should be of a more specialized character, corresponding to the particular limits within which the studies of the older boys and girls have been confined. While there should be reasonable freedom of choice in regard to the subjects offered, a candidate whose main subject is natural science ought to present at least one other subject, history, or an ancient or modern language or English literature. The commissioners would not, for instance, consider the combination of natural science and mathematics without any literary subject as satisfactory; nor should a candidate, whose main subject is literary, be accepted without offering a branch of

natural science or mathematics. Moreover, they emphasize the need of the accurate use of the English language in all examinations, and throughout the various courses of instruction—in natural science as in other subjects.

To preserve the standard of teaching, the commissioners do not rely on examination alone; they are strongly of opinion that it would be in the interests of education in general and of the study of the natural sciences in particular, that all schools should be inspected, that this inspection should be under the direction of the state, and that the teaching of natural science should be obligatory at every stage and be submitted to the government inspectors. Full consideration is given to the unique case of the great public schools, but it is pointed out that of the 169 schools for boys in England and Wales which are represented on the Headmasters' Conference, only 38 have not been inspected by the Board of Education; while most, if not all, of the 38 have submitted themselves to inspection by one or other of the universities. Incidentally, it may be noted that the commissioners desire to see the entrance and leaving age of such schools reduced by a year, so that in these respects they may more clearly conform to the general model.

Having so posted their sentries that all the issues from secondary education are guarded in the name of natural science, the commissioners turn to other part of their reference. They consider the public elementary schools and their outcome in higher elementary and central schools, continuation classes and technical institutes. This part of the report is not so full as that which deals with secondary education. Perhaps the most important conclusion is that the general education and training of teachers must undergo change if there is to be real improvement in the teaching of nature study in elementary schools, and if pupils are to be adequately prepared for more advanced work in the natural sciences when they reach continuation and technical schools. Also, the number of teachers qualified to give such instruction must be largely increased.

In regard to the whole scheme of education often loosely called vocational, the commissioners observe that the general trend of recent educational policy has been to emphasize two important ideas: the first, that vocational instruction must be based on a foundation of general education; the second, that this vocational work should, so far as possible, include instruction in the scientific generalizations on which industrial processes are based.

The last half of the report treats of professional and university education. Whether a university course does or does not precede professional training, the work recommended to be done in secondary schools from 16 to 18 (later than which the commissioners think entrance to a university should not be delayed) will prove serviceable as a foundation in natural science. To take first the military services, since these do not involve residence at a university—the report points out that a cadet passing through Sandhurst receives no instruction in the natural sciences while he is at the college, and may have had none before he enters. The commissioners think it essential that the competitive examination for entrance should include these as obligatory subjects, and that their application to methods of modern warfare should be pursued as part of the technical course. At Woolwich, where artillery officers and royal engineers are trained, cadets who possess high scientific abilities are not given sufficient opportunities of developing them. In the naval service, boys are taken at an early age and without any test of their knowledge of the elements of the natural sciences. The commissioners recommend that this omission should be rectified, but they note that great attention is paid to such subjects during the course at Osborne and Dartmouth. The higher training of selected naval officers is carried out at the Royal Naval College, followed by courses at other special schools. That so long a gap in point of time should occur between leaving Dartmouth College and entering Greenwich, the commissioners are taken aback, and they add that it is perhaps inevitable.

In regard to examinations for the highest posts in the Indian and Home civil service, the candidates for which are chiefly drawn from the universities, the commissioners expressed an opinion at an earlier stage of their proceedings that competitors offering natural science subjects alone (without mathematics) should in future be placed on a complete equality with other candidates, and that this is not the case at present. A separate committee has, however, reported on these examinations in the meantime, and to the same effect. The only difference is that the Master of Trinity and his colleagues think that such recommendations might come into effect at an earlier date than is contemplated by the special committee.

Other professions besides those connected with the direct service of the state are considered by the commissioners, as for example the pursuit of engineering, the chemical industries and agriculture. In each case the commissioners find that a period of general education up to 16, followed by the examination test already indicated, and a subsequent two-year school period of partial specialization, also with its appropriate final examination, lay the best foundation for professional training, whether a university course of study be, or be not added. The first examination, passed with credit, should qualify for entrance to the university, the second would enable the intermediate examination for the B. S. C. degree (for

which it would be an equivalent) to be taken direct from school. Thus the student would be enabled to spend three years of uninterrupted study at the university on the more advanced part of his subject. Discussing the advantage of a special year of investigation following this period, the commissioners think that the training afforded by the study of natural science is incomplete, unless the student undertakes some piece of research work in which he is made to search as far as possible on his own resources. At the end of two years of advanced study, a new degree—the degree of doctor of philosophy—should be attainable.

On the subject of scholarships, two governing conditions are laid down in the report. In the first place, scholarships should be definitely conferred in recognition of intellectual merit and promise; and in the second place, they should be of a nominal value, to be supplemented on a generous scale, so far as scholars require further assistance. From evidence received, the commissioners are convinced that further state or other financial help is needed, especially for natural science scholarships, and in connection with the modern universities.

The need for a great increase in the supply of trained scientific workers of all grades is recognized as a matter of the utmost gravity and urgency. With the return of peace, there is likely to be an unprecedented demand for professionally trained metallurgists, engineers, chemists and agriculturists. In addition, the teachers of natural science in schools and technical institutes will have to be largely increased. How shall they be secured? To begin with, the report indicates that such posts must be better paid. In addition there must, at all stages of education, be maintenance allowances and scholarships, sufficient in value and number to put a complete course of training within the reach of every boy or girl of sufficient ability to profit by it.

Special recommendations are made in regard to Scotland and Wales. But the general idea of the report may be sufficiently gathered from its main sections which are devoted to England. The commissioners consider that the reforms they propose might without difficulty be carried out by employer, teachers, and education authorities, working in cooperation. "We should hope," so the report ends, "they will have behind them the driving force of public opinion, stirred by the circumstances of the times, to recognize the extent of our national deficiencies and the need for a national effort."

ENGLISH NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special
education correspondent

The story of Erasmus' education at Louvain is told in the Hibbert Journal by Dr. Foster Watson. A few months after his arrival in that city in the year 1517 there came to Erasmus, according to Dr. Watson, "the one great opportunity of his life to test his power of carrying into effect the organization of humanism, so as to train, within the limits of an endowment, young men for theological, political, social and educational needs. A rich diplomatist of Flanders, Jerome Busleiden, left money to found a college for the teaching of the 'three languages'—Latin, Greek, Hebrew. Erasmus induced the executors of the will to establish the new college at Louvain, and he himself became the official director of the new institution. He had the royal gift of power of selection of the men best fitted for special work. For the teaching of Latin, he chose Adrian Barland, the enthusiastic exponent of the method of teaching Latin conversationally, who also organized the acting of Latin plays by the students.

The appointment of a teacher of Hebrew involved greater difficulty, for before coming to Louvain Erasmus himself had seriously pointed out what seemed to him the real danger of a restoration of Hebrew learning, viz., a possible revival of Judaism as against Christianity. His distinguished love of sound scholarship, however, determined him to appoint a Jew, Matthew Adrianus, who was obviously the best man for the post. This overcoming of his own prejudices to promote humanist ideals is a striking instance of his large-mindedness.

But the humanist center of gravity was the teaching of Greek. To this study Erasmus had devoted the best years of his own life. "The one thing I know by experience," said he, "is that we cannot achieve anything in any kind of literature without Greek." No appointment could, in his view, be more responsible than that of the Professor of Greek. He wrote to a Greek refugee teacher in Rome, John Andrew Lascaris, begging him to send for the new chair a cultivated native Greek, who would give to his students the pure pronunciation of his native idiom. Even today, when the linguistic side of Greek teaching has become highly developed, the idea of the appointment of native Greeks for teaching Greek has not received much educational consideration. However, the letter to Lascaris did not bring a reply in time, and the best available western scholar, Rutgers Rescius, was appointed. One of Rescius' students, Nicholas Clenard, afterward produced a Greek grammar, which has been the basis of all the later textbooks on the subject. Ultimately, Rescius succeeded the great publisher Martin in the direction of the Louvain printing press, and he helped conspicuously in the diffusion of Greek authors. Thus, with a small endowment, and small teaching staff, the College of the Three Languages, under the directive influence of Erasmus, in spite of the opposition of the theologians, flourished and brought forward the new aims.

CHINA AS FIELD FOR
EDUCATION WORKMr. Poling Chang, Head of
Boys' School at Tientsin, Gives
Views on Improved Curriculum—The Teaching of GirlsSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—China is today experiencing a rapid rejuvenation of education, according to Mr. Poling Chang, head of a boys' school at Tientsin, China. "Only recently," said he, "have the Chinese people begun to see that for a long time, before intercourse with foreign nations was permitted, their minds had become static. Boys, indeed, have always been educated. But as for girls, housekeeping, as taught by their mothers, has been considered, until lately, all they needed to know.

"Confucius was a great educator; and his curriculum embraced history, poetry, rites, wisdom, and manners toward parents and elders. Music, shooting with the bow, driving chariots, reading, writing and arithmetic. That was very complete, as compared to modern curricula, because it was very close to life.

"Confucius wanted boys to learn what they needed to use every day. His teaching was not autocratic. Later there grew up a line of emperors who departed from the methods of the Golden Age—that was when a ruler did not of necessity hand down his power to his son, but rather selected and trained a successor—and who made education more formal. These emperors established central examinations; and their one object seemed to be to prevent a thinking people from disobeying them, by obliging them all to think along one line. That was what they considered loyalty; we can understand it now. They utilized the teachings of Confucius, interpreting them as obedience to authority and worship of it.

"About 1000 years ago, the Emperor made these central examinations so rigid that if a candidate violated any one of the rules he was marked as a failure. Even when I went to school, this same state of affairs existed. Every boy in China had to write what were known as the 'eight-legged' essays, which have only recently been abolished, and our characters had to be placed in a sort of checkerboard arrangement. If we ran over a boundary line of one of those squares in making a character of our writing, that was counted a failure. And just as Chinese girls formerly had their feet bound, so Chinese scholars had their minds bound. With such a formal education it was impossible for society to grow.

"Today things are different. Intercourse with foreign nations has brought us better experience; but we have learned one great lesson, and that has been to rid ourselves of the authorities of an emperor. The Chinese people have acquired some very good passive virtues, they are obedient, persevering, patient and diligent. What they need now are the active virtues added to them; initiative, progressiveness and such; and these will be acquired through education. Recently Christianity has done a great deal for China. I admire tremendously the dynamic force of the teaching of Christianity. Do you know what our Golden Rule has always been in the East? It is 'never do unto others what you would not have them do unto you.' The Christian Golden Rule is so much stronger and constructive with its positive 'do.' We need more aggressiveness. I agree with Professor Dewey's theories of education, that it should help us carry on the active work of life.

"The curriculum of our schools in China today has been adapted from that of western nations, but more changes must be made. The education of today must touch life as closely as it did in the time of Confucius. We need great men, leaders who can stand at the cross-roads and direct us toward those things that are good for the life of the world and so for the nation. We need moral help from America, but we must do our own fighting. We want to serve the world through our young men, and we must teach them to make the world strong, and thus to serve their nation and families.

"Then, too, we must make people understand the necessity for educating the girls as well as the boys. It is the old practice of ancestor worship that is responsible for the belief that it is worth while to educate boys only. We must make people realize that every event, great or small, touches women, even though indirectly, as well as men, and that all have souls.

"Few of the Chinese people know the modern true meaning of democracy. You understand 'government of the people, for the people and by the people'; they now know only one-third of that—that is, government 'for' the people. They do not know 'of' and 'by.' Government machinery is a modern discovery, which it takes time to learn to run, but it can be done through education.

"China was not called poor before intercourse with foreigners was permitted; but after that it was found that the old way of supply did not measure up to the modern demand. The remedy is to modernize the old way of supply through industry, organization and technical education, by introducing implements, longer arms, bigger hands—that is, machinery. Modern guns cannot be made by ancient farmers.

"People are beginning to see that their minds have been held static. Changes, however, will slowly come. For instance, education for girls is

quite recent, and even now the criticism is made that it is too academic, that not enough stress is laid on household accomplishments. Only recently have women been allowed to enter many distinguished men having been educated there.

The great and splendid pile planned by Commander Ross on the banks of the St. Francis River, is by no means complete. Only three parts of it have been erected, and the others must wait on account of shortage of labor and material. The buildings which the Governor-General opened comprise the preparatory school, the dining hall and assembly hall building and a power house. A large upper school, a gymnasium and a chapel remain to be built. The architectural plan is the English one of a quadrangle, inclosed on three sides. The whole cost will be, it is said, \$1,000,000.

STUDY OF GREEK IN
CINCINNATI SCHOOLSSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—Educators are commenting, and not all favorably, upon the action of the Union Board of High Schools of Cincinnati in eliminating Greek from the high school curriculum. Dr. David Neumark, of the Hebrew Union College faculty, gives the following reasons, among others, for the teaching of Greek in high schools:

The English language cannot be thoroughly mastered without the knowledge of Greek.

Technical sciences are so much bound up with Greek terms, that higher technical education largely depends upon a sufficient knowledge of Greek.

No real student of the so-called spiritual sciences, as philosophy and ethics, can do without Greek.

Statistical data brought out at the Princeton University conference on classical studies, held on June 2, 1917, establish the fact that classical students show a superiority over non-classical students in all but one of all the other subjects. And even in that one (physics) the classical students show superiority in the higher ratings.

The board decided to eliminate Greek instruction because of the small number of high school students who have elected to take the study since the war.

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AMERICAN NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

C. H. Woolbert, of the University of Illinois, is in charge of a school of forensics at Harvard University this summer, established especially for training business men and other volunteer speakers who are engaged in war work and who wish to learn the most effective methods of marshalling their thoughts and using their voices. The plan illustrates the facility with which emergencies are being met today by educators and institutions of learning cooperating with the government.

Wisconsin University, this summer, is giving training to women seeking careers as industrial service workers and employment managers.

Resignation from the Greek letter societies in Wisconsin University of 16 prominent members is causing a renewal of debate of the utility of such societies in normal times, not to mention the present exceptional condition of the academic world. In so far as such societies do promote caste distinctions they run counter to the contemporary mood. Whether on economic grounds their maintenance now is "essential" is a debatable question. Wisconsin College's decision, a few years ago was for radical reformation rather than for abolition of the system.

GERMAN STUDY IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The Senate of the University of Toronto has accepted the decision of the Provincial Government in declaring that German should not be demanded in any of the courses required for specialist certificates for the high schools and collegiate institutes, and changes have been made in the curriculum in accordance therewith. Students who are preparing for research in the sciences will be required to know enough German to be able to read articles on the subject in the German periodicals and works of reference.

COURSES IN GOVERNMENT WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Board of Education is conducting four free courses in government work for women at the Washington Irving High School. More than 1000 young women attended the first day. The term will last eight weeks, at the end of which time the Civil Service Commission will give examinations for those recommended for government service.

STUDY OF BOOKKEEPING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The College of the City of New York this summer is offering a special war emergency course designed to prepare persons, in a short time, for bookkeeping positions.

TRAINING FOR TYPISTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Manhattan Commercial School is conducting summer training courses to help meet the war-time demand for well-trained typists.

AN EDUCATIONAL
CAUSERIE

We first caught sight of our ideal Canadian girls' school through the great elm trees which guarded it, keeping their distance respectfully. It was a red-brick house, old-fashioned and rambling, but with a comfortable air about it. The lawn sloped right down to the edge of a lake; and there were flowers on every side, great clumps and clusters of them, pink, purple, yellow and blue, enough for everybody. Behind the house was an orchard, with apple trees, most invitingly ready to climb; and beyond the orchard was a meadow, stretching out to the edge of a wood and divided from it by a busy little stream, which was always hurrying along to feed the lake.

It was a perfect place for a school. You would have known that, even without the blue-tinted, brown-stocked girls who were proving it wherever you looked. It happened to be the half hour after dinner when every one did what they liked best and most of them seemed to be doing it out of doors. A group of young ones were carrying on an animated discussion under the elms, while a fourth-former, with long, red pigtail, was sketching the lake and the blue bushes; and a friend beside her was making an elaborate African headdress for the masquerade on Saturday evening. Enthusiastic gardeners were hovering near their plots, measuring the beans to see how much they had grown since yesterday, and pulling up intrusive young weeds almost before they had poked their noses above the ground. Then there were two little girls lying face down in the long grass in the orchard, watching the ants; and one all by herself, face up, peeping at the blue sky, through the cherry blossoms—which is a lovely thing to do.

Inside the house it was surprisingly quiet. To be sure, there were girls in the library, but that treasure house was hardly ever empty. It was crammed with books, from waistcoats to ceiling, and it had quiet nooks where you could read undisturbed. There were books to make your mouth water, books you knew and loved, books you'd heard of and wanted to read, books you'd never heard of but promptly determined to read—histories, adventures, tales of travel, essays, novels, every one of them well worn while. Best of all, there were books full of illustrations. The youngest child in the room was curled up on the window seat, absorbed in Rackham's pictures of "A Midsummer Night's Dream," and a girl who looked like the happy champion was perched on a ladder, hunting up the correct costume for Henry of Navarre. The happiest of them all was a rosy-faced sixth-form girl, deep in "Pride and Prejudice," with Hugh Thompson's illustrations.

In our school, the mornings and the mornings only, were given up to really hard work. They were made to provide the excellent discipline of grappling with difficult problems and getting the better of them. A great deal can be learnt in three or four hours when every one works with a will, knowing there is not to be another two hours after dinner in the same cramped desks, nor an evening behind piles of home work. The afternoons were planned in an altogether different way. They were given up to all those fascinating subjects which really are not work at all, but pure pleasure, if only you may be allowed to approach them naturally and not have them thrust down your throat at the end of a teacher's pointer.

The head mistress of our school encouraged originality in her teachers. She expected them to work out lessons in their own way, and she took care to choose teachers who enjoyed doing it, which was always remarkably easy. An alert looking mistress in an olive-green tunic, not so very different from the girls', confessed that it seemed almost too good to be true when she was told: "There's a large room, with big tables and plenty of space for every one; there's the library, full of books; there's the country, ready if you want to take your class out of doors, just take things into your hands and teach as seems best to you."

There was a gloriously varied program planned out for that afternoon. The class who had studied "As You Like It" were to read it right through out in the woods; every one was to have a part, and there were rumors of impromptu costumes, always an added joy. The juniors were off on a nature study expedition. Already they were collecting sketchbooks, very special tin cases and a variety of other impediments, for they took their work most seriously. The fifth form were to have the library all to themselves; they were to find material for an essay on explorations, and that meant some really delightful reading. The sixth form were feeling particularly cheerful, it was their day to read Browning with the head mistress in her study; and it always seemed to them that she knew exactly how Browning should be read, what should be explained and what was best left to your own interpretation. Besides, the study itself was always a delight, with its impressionistic sketches on the gray walls, its comfortable chairs with their chintz covers and the magazines and flowers making it very homelike.

Alas! it was time to go. An insistent bell sounded, warning every one that half-past two was very near. As we walked down the driveway and out at the gate, we promised ourselves another visit, some day, to our ideal school.

THE HOME FORUM

The Bells of Paris

However admirable as you may think the present Paris, reconstruct in your imagination the Paris of the Fifteenth Century. Look at the sky through that surprising forest of spires, towers and steeples—spread out amidst the vast city, tear asunder at the points of the islands, and fold round the piers of the bridges, the Seine, with its broad green and yellow flukes, more variegated than the skin of a serpent—project distinctly upon a horizon of azure the Gothic profile of that old Paris—make its outline float in a wintry mist clinging to its innumerable chimneys—plunge it in deep night, and observe the fantastic display of the darkness and the lights in that gloomy labyrinth of buildings—cast upon it a ray of moonlight, showing it in glimmering vagueness, with its towers lifting their great heads from that foggy sea—or draw that dark veil aside, cast into shade the thousand sharp angles of its spires and its gables, and exhibit it all fantastically indented upon the glowing western sky at sunset, and then compare.

And if you would receive from the old city an impression which the modern one is quite incapable of giving you, ascend, on the morning of some great holiday, at sunrise, on Easter or Whitsunday, to some elevated point from which your eye can command the whole capital, and attend the awakening of the chimneys. Behold, at a signal from heaven—for it is the sun that gives, it—those thousand churches starting from their sleep. At first you hear only scattered tinklings going from church to church, as when musicians are giving one another notice to begin. Then, all on a sudden, behold, for there are moments when the ear itself seems to see—behold, ascending at the same moment from every steeple a column of sound, as it were, a cloud of harmony. At first the vibration of each bell mounts up direct, clear, and, as it were, isolated from the rest into the splendid morning sky. Then by degrees as they expand they mingle, unite, are lost in each other, and confounded in one magnificent concert. Then it is all one mass of sonorous vibrations, incessantly sent forth from the innumerable steeples—floating, undulating, bounding and eddying over the town, and extending far beyond the horizon the deafening circle of its oscillations.

Yet that sea of harmony is not a chaos. Wide and deep as it is, it has not lost its transparency; you perceive the winding of each group of notes that escapes from the several turns grave and clamorous, of the recelle and the bourdon; you perceive the octaves leaping from one people to another; you observe them springing aloft, winged, light, and

whistling from the bell of silver, falling broken and limping from the bell of wood. You admire among them the rich gamut incessantly descending and ascending the seven bells of Sainte-Eustache; and you see clear and rapid notes running across, as it were, in three or four luminous zigzags, and vanishing like flashes of lightning.

Down there you see Saint-Martin's Abbey, a shrill and broken-voiced songstress; here is the sinister and sullen voice of the Bastille; and at the other end is the great tower of the Louvre, with its counter-tenor. The royal chime of the Palais unceasingly casts on every side resplendent trillings, upon which fall at regular intervals the heavy strokes from the great bell of Notre-Dame, which strikes sparks from them like the hammer upon the anvil. At intervals you perceive sounds pass by of every form from the triple peal of Saint-Germain-des-Prés. Then, again, from time to time that mass of sublime sounds half opens, and gives passage to the streato of the Ave-Maria, which glitters like an aigrette of stars. Below in the deepest of the concert, you

distinguish confusedly the internal music of the churches, exhaled through the vibrating pores of their vaulted roofs. Here, certainly, is an opera worth hearing. Ordinarily, the murmur that escapes from Paris in the daytime is the city talking; in the night it is the city breathing; but here it is the city singing.

Listen, then, to this tutti of the steeples: diffuse over the whole the murmur of half a million of people—the everlasting breathings of the wind—the boundless breathings of the wind—the grave and far quartet of the four forests placed upon the hills in the distance like so many vast organs, immersing in them, as in a demi-tint all in the central concert that would otherwise be too rugged or too sharp; and then say whether you know of anything in the world more rich, more joyous, more golden, more dazzling than this tumult of bells and chimneys—this furnace of music—these thousand voices of brass, all singing together in flutes of stone three hundred feet high—this city which is all one orchestra—this symphony as loud as a tempest. —From Victor Hugo's "Notre Dame de Paris."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Shipbuilding Today at Essex, Massachusetts

Chebacco, the Indians had called that part of the town of Ipswich in Massachusetts which was set apart as the "second parish," and finally incorporated as Essex. The Indian name has clung to the little river down whose channel at high tide unnumbered vessels have glided to their launching; for the present revival of shipbuilding at Essex continues an industry which has never entirely

lapsed since the establishment of the first shipyard in 1688. There is a pleasant tradition that the first vessel launched at Chebacco was built in the garret of the builder's house, and that the garret window had to be cut away to let it out.

The earliest vessels constructed were fishing boats chiefly of ten or twelve tons burden, with two masts but no bowsprit. The decks were un-

railed, the stern as sharp as the bow. Then came the days of the "pinkie," or pink-stemmed boat, so called because of the exceeding sharpness of the stern. The first square-stemmed vessel, built in 1811, bore the odd name of Silkworm, and the fishing industry declined. Vessels of a different order were built, barques, brigs, and three-masted schooners. Fifty vessels were launched in 1828, and sixty from November to November of 1851-1852. During this period the shortest time in which a vessel was built was one week. This was the schooner July of fifty tons, built in July, 1837.

Almost all the timber—oak, rock maple, birch and elm—used in the construction of the vessels was obtained within the State, a little being brought from Maine and New Hampshire. Even the anchors were made by Essex blacksmiths. For a period of years the white oak planking was brought from the South, but the middle of the century saw this practice interrupted and it was never resumed.

Among the names of the earliest Essex shipbuilders are many which came to have excellent place in the history of the country. Burnham, Choate, Low, and Story persisting through several generations; and it is from the Story shipyard that the Joffre and the Roseway of the present epoch are following the same path to the sea that was taken by the Silkworm and the July.

Poplars

My poplars are like ladies trim,
Each conscious of her own estate;
In costume somewhat over prim,
In manner cordially sedate.
Like two old neighbors met to chat
Beside my garden gate.

My stately old aristocrats—
I fancy still their talk must be
Of rose-conserves and Persian cats,
And lavender . . .
I wonder sometimes as I pass
If they approve of me.

I give them greeting night and morn,
I like to think they answer, too,
With that benign assurance born
When youth gives age the reverence due.
And bend their wise heads as I go
As courteous ladies do.

Long may you stand before my door,

A Classic

A classic is properly a book which maintains itself by virtue of that happy coalescence of matter and style, that innate and exquisite sympathy between the thought that gives worth and the form that consents to every mood of grace and dignity, which can be simple without being vulgar, elevated without being distant, and which is something neither old nor modern, always new, and incapable of growing old.—Lowell.

Charles Doughty on the Haj or Mecca Pilgrimage

A new voice hailed me of an old friend when, first returned from the Peninsula, I paced again in that long street of Damascus which is called Straight; and suddenly taking me wondering by the hand, "Tell me!" (said he), "since thou art here again in the peace and assurance of Allah, and whilst we walk, as in the former years, toward the new blossoming orchards, full of the sweet spring as the garden of God, what moved thee, or how couldst thou take such journeys into the fanatic Arabia?"

(Being the first paragraph of the first chapter of Doughty's "Travels in Arabia Deserta.") It is the custom in these caravan countries that all who are now to set forth (on the Mecca pilgrimage) meet together in some common place within the city. The assembling of the pilgrim multitude is always by the Lake of Muzayrib in the high steppes beyond Jordan, two journeys from Damascus. Here the haggies who have taken the field are encamped, and lie a week or ten days in the desert before their long voyage. The Haj Pasha, his affairs dispatched with the government in Damascus, arrives the third day before their departure, to discharge all first payments to the Bedouin and to agree with the water-carriers (which are Bedouins) for the military service.

The open ways of Damascus upon that ride, lately encountered with the daily passage of hundreds of litters, and all that, to our eyes, strange and motley train, of the oriental pilgrimage, were again void and silent; the Haj had departed from among us. A little money is caught at as great gain in these lands long vexed by a criminal government; the hope of silver immediately brought me five or six poorer persons, saying . . . they would set their seals to a paper to carry me safely to Medain Salih, whether I

would ride upon pack-horses, upon mules, asses, dromedaries, barely upon camel-back, or in a litter. I agreed with a Persian, Mukowem to those of his nation which come every year about from the East by Bagdad, Aleppo, Damascus, to "see the cities"; and there they join themselves with the great Ottoman Haj caravan. This poor rich man was well content, for a few pounds in his hand, which helped him to reckon with his corn-chandler, to convey me to Medain Salih. It was a last moment, the Pasha was departed two days since, and this man must make after with two great journeys. I was presently clothed as a Syrian of simple fortune, and ready, with store of caravan biscuit, to ride along with him; mingled with the Persians in the Haj journey I should be the less noted, whether by Persians or Arabs. . . .

It was afternoon when a few Arab friends bade me Godspeed, and mounted with my camel bags upon a mule I came riding through Damascus with the Persian Mohammed Aga, and a small company. As we turned from the long city street, that which in Paul's day was called "The Straight," to go up through the Medain to the Bobat-Ullah, some of the bystanders at the corner, setting upon me their eyes, said to each other, "Who is this? Eight!" Another answered him half jestingly, "It is some one belonging to the Ajamy" (Persian). From the Bobat (great gate of) Ullah, so named of the passing forth of the holy pilgrimage threat, the high desert lies before us those hundreds of leagues to the Haremeyn; at first a waste plain of gravel and loam upon limestone, for ten or twelve days, and always rising, to Maan in "the mountain of Edom" near to Petra. Twenty-six marches from Muzayrib is el-Medina, the prophet's city (Medinat en-Naby in old time,

Yashrib); at forty marches is Mecca. There were none now in all the road, by which the last hajjies had passed five days before us. The sun setting, we came to the little outlying village Kesmih; by the road was showed me a white cupola, the sleeping station of the commander of the pilgrimage, Emir el-Haj, in the evening of his solemn setting forth from Damascus. We came by a beaten way over the wilderness, paved of old at the crossing of winter stream-beds, for the safe passage of the Haj camels, which have no foothold in sliding ground; by some other are seen ruinous bridges—as all is now ruinous in the Ottoman Empire. There is a block drift strewn over this wilderness; the like is found, much to our amazement, under all climates of the world.

We had sorry night quarters at Kesmih, to lie out, with falling weather, in a filthy field, nor very long to repose. At three hours past midnight we were again riding. There were some along with us some few other late and last poor foot wanderers, of the Persian's acquaintance and nation; blithely they addressed themselves to this sacred voyage, and as the sun began to spring and smile with warmth upon the earth, like awakening birds, they began to warble the sweet birdlike Persian airs. Marching with most alacrity was a yellow-haired young dervish, the best minstrel of them all; with the rest of his breath he laughed and cracked and would have cheerfully in the best Arabic that he could. . . . Nine miles from thence we passed before a village Meskin; faring by the way, we overtook a costumed money, driving his ass with swagging chests of the half-rotten autumn grapes, to sell his cheap wares to the poor pilgrims for dear money at Muzayrib; whilst I bought of his cool bunches, this fellow, full of gibes of the road, had described me and, "Art thou going," cried he, "to Mecca? Ha!

lowers that there could be no being nor life beyond that which is infinite, hence infinite life cannot be dependent upon a finite mortal body for expression. If a mortal body or a sense of flesh and blood, were the means whereby immortal life were manifested, it would be like expressing truth with error, something with nothing, or like placing the infinite and immortal in the finite and mortal. Obviously this is impossible, yet is not this exactly what people are trying to believe when they claim that an immortal soul or spirit inhabits a mortal body? How, then, shall we find our true life, if it is not in matter?

Finding one's life, and these words are those by which Jesus himself described the process,—is naturally finding God. Then, above all else, it is the realization that life is one. Does not oneness at once point to self-existence, even as God is One and is self-sustained? Life being one, you cannot say, "Here is life, and there is its manifestation," or, "Here is God, and there is man, the reflection of God separated from God." You cannot say, "Here is Principle, and there is idea," God, life, or Principle, and its idea, are all one and inseparable. Mrs. Eddy expresses this great thought in her usual masterful way, when, in answer to the question, "Is there more than one God or Principle?" she says, "There is not. Principle and its idea is one, and this one is God, omnipotent, omniscient, and omnipresent Being, and His reflection is man and the universe." (Science and Health, pp. 465, 466.) If, therefore, Principle or life and its idea, man, is one, there is no room for any separate existence or life apart from God, for there can be no division in infinite Principle, or life.

Life and its idea or manifestation being one, we see that life and its reflection is a scientific certainty and

not a mortal delusion. As a scientific certainty, life should be and is truly expressed, but see-how ignorance of spiritual things would subvert this fact, for does not the false carnal mind inform us that nothing is certain in matter, except death? What is still worse than this, this false mortal mind has deluded humanity into believing that death is not only the portal to immortal life, but to spiritual understanding also. Should one follow this reasoning it would mean that the way to gain knowledge or an understanding of anything is to die. Does not mortal mind prove by these illogical claims that its other name is spiritual ignorance? "To be carnally minded," says Paul, "is death; but to be spiritually minded is life and peace."

Life, then, as reflected by man, is far more than a mere state of temporal existence, it is the very opposite of spiritual inactivity or spiritual ignorance. As Christ Jesus exemplified so clearly, life, as expressed by the man of God's creating, is a state of spiritual understanding. "This is life eternal," says Jesus,—"that, not shall be; and then he defines everlasting life as a present knowledge of his Father and of himself,—the knowledge of Love, Truth, and Life. "This is life eternal, that they might know Thee, the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom Thou hast sent." (Science and Health, p. 410.)

To know God and His idea, therefore, as forever one, is eternal life. This perception or knowledge of God also constitutes our health, for if there is but the one life there is also but the one state of health, or, as Mrs. Eddy says on page 120 of Science and Health: "Health is not a condition of matter, but of Mind; nor can the material senses bear reliable testimony on the subject of health." Our true life and health, therefore, is the ex-

pression in thought and deed of our understanding of God, that is to say, of Principle. But the understanding of God, or of Principle, as every one will readily concede, is not at all a haphazard matter, it is not merely the acceptance of a creed or a belief about God. It is the actual perception and demonstration of Science, the Science of Christianity, or Christian Science. Mortal mind being from the ground up a liar, the author of all of its lies and false beliefs, has heaped up lie upon lie, but none is quite so colossal as the supposition that God and Christianity are anything but scientific or exact. God's law, above all other so-called laws, must be perfect, unvarying, and scientific, else all sense of the infinite and the absolute is gone; God, divine life, is, above all else, not subject to mere human whims or emotions, but to be apprehended through Science. If the understanding of God, therefore, is our infinite life, it naturally follows that our life is governed by the same law that makes life self-sustained, even the law of infinite Spirit, or of Christian Science.

Evidently, then, he that receives a true, demonstrable, self-sustained understanding of Christian Science, self-sustained because it is of God, hath received the wisdom, yea, the Son of God, or Immanuel, always demonstrably our eternal life, healing sin, disease, and death, and having dominion over all the earth. "When Christ, who is our life, shall appear, then shall we also appear with him in glory." In the understanding of God, then, gained through Christian Science, we shall find our reflection of the life which is self-sustained.

A Shady Freshness

A shady freshness, chafers whirling,
A little piping of leaf-birds;
A flutter of wings, a flitting stirring,
A cloud to the eastward snowy as curds.

Bare grassy slopes, where kids are tethered;
Round valleys like nests all ferny lined;
Round hills, with fluttering tree-tops feathered,
Swell high in their freckled robes behind.

A rose-flush tender, a thrill, a quiver,
When golden gleams to the tree-tops glide;
A flashing edge for the milk-white river,
The beck, a river—with still, sleek tide. . . .

—Jean Ingelow.

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With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1918

EDITORIALS

Intervention

THAT the determination has been taken, by the whole body of the Allies, to intervene physically as well as economically, in Russia, is unquestionable, and it is now only a question of exactly what form that intervention should take. The physical intervention actually began when the British and Japanese marines were sent to guard the stores at Vladivostok. But it took a more acute form when English and French troops were landed on the Murman coast, and were joined there by detachments from the United States. These forces, which have entered Russia by way of the Arctic seas, will, of course, have to be speedily reinforced, otherwise they would be in some danger from a sudden German attack through Finland. It is perfectly true that the Germans have no troops to spare for such an enterprise, most of the regiments employed in Russia being, as it is, composed of material which could not be used on the western front. Nevertheless, if the forces guarding the vast depots of supplies at Kola and Archangel were left unreinforced, it would be a constant incitement to the German High Command to attempt a tour de force in this region. It may, therefore, be taken as unquestionable that steps have been taken to strengthen the Murman garrison, so as, in conjunction with the natives of the district, to guard not only the stores collected at Kola and Archangel, but the railways to Petrograd and Moscow.

That there was for a considerable time indecision in all the cabinets as to the wisdom of military intervention, it is easy to understand. The very word intervention is itself liable to be misconstrued. Yet, though it might be possible to select one more technically correct from the dictionary, the effect on the people of Russia, to whom Mr. Murray and Mr. Webster are unknown, would unquestionably be very much the same. The intervention, in a word, which the Allies have determined upon is the same sort of intervention which the United Kingdom and the United States have extended to France. That is to say, the troops of the Allies will enter Russia simply and solely in order to defend the sovereignty of Russia, and not for any ulterior purpose whatsoever. The question whether Russia is to remain a republic after the model of Mr. Kerensky and Mr. Konovloff, or whether it is to revert to a monarchy on the lines supposed to be favored by the Cossack Generals, Kaledin and Korniloff, is a question which will be left to the Russians themselves to decide. All that the Allies will attempt, will be the protection of Russia from the dismemberment and economic exploitation, planned in Berlin. When that has been effected the Russian people and the Russian states, and they alone, will decide for themselves whether Finland is to become a separate republic, whether the old kingdom of Poland is to be restored, and all the other innumerable questions of political control, which have been cast into the melting pot by the Bolshevik reign of terror.

There are those, and there will remain those, who think that the action of the Great Powers has been too deliberate, and that, already, invaluable time has been lost, and irredeemable damage done, by the failure to regulate the régime of the irresponsible dummivrate in Moscow. It is doubtful, all the same, whether the Russian people, being politically what they are today, had not to learn their lesson in the very school in which they have learned it. Had the powers intervened earlier, it is perfectly possible that the influence of Ulianoff and Bronstein would have been sufficient to have dragged Russia into an active alliance with Berlin and Vienna, which might have made her a real danger to the Allies. By this time, however, Russia has seen, with horror, the results of the Bolshevik experiment. Ulianoff and Bronstein took the great Empire of the Tsars, and subjected it to the sort of experiment which might have been expected from Tweedledum and Tweedledum, though as a matter of fact, they produced a condition of bloodshed, of chaos, and of destruction of which the Great Twin Brethren of the Looking Glass would have been entirely incapable. As a result, the Russian people now see the effect of the political insanity which imagined that it was possible to run complicated plants without a knowledge of machinery, to keep an army in being without discipline, and to maintain law and order without justice. And, as a result, a certain element in Russia was ready to welcome even the Germans, whilst the Deutschum itself was, of course, intriguing, the whole time, for the disintegration of authority which would realize the possibility of the carrying out of the plots hatched in Berlin.

At such a moment Mr. Kerensky and Mr. Konovloff have come out of Russia, and are endeavoring to make plain the situation in its latest phase, and to obtain from the Allies that assistance, physical and economic, with the aid of which it will be alone possible to re-establish the Russian state on a basis of law and order. There are, it need scarcely be pointed out, three fields of action open to the Allies. And, that ultimately advantage will be taken of the opportunities offered by these three fields there is no reason to doubt. The first field is the Siberian, all that part of Russia beyond the Urals, into which penetration can be found through the great port of Vladivostok, and by means of the Siberian railway, for it is along this railway that an army composed of Americans, Europeans, and Japanese will ultimately be called upon to advance. The second field of action is the Arctic coast which lies between the Urals and Finland, and which comprehends the White Sea and the ports of Kola and Archangel. It is here that any attempt to intervene rapidly in the direction of Petrograd and Moscow will have to be organized; and it is here that the nucleus of an intervening force is already concentrated. The third field is Russia, as Russia is commonly understood by the man in the street. It means all that part of Russia which lies between the

Baltic in the north and the Black Sea and the Caspian in the south. It is here, in the south, that the intrigues of Germany have brought a Turkish army, which must be little more than a rabble, and which the Turks themselves can certainly not spare. But it has been brought here to enforce the commands of the German agents for whose support troops cannot be spared, even from Poland or the Ukraine, much less from the western front.

A joint economic, military, and political action may shortly be looked for in all these fields, and it will do much to checkmate the German schemes of an Eastern Empire, so graphically summed up, by a speaker, in the Reichstag, as an "ex oriente pax," as well as ultimately to overwhelm them, and to re-establish the sovereignty of the Russian people.

No Strikes Allowable

AN APPARENT tendency toward the revival of strikes is observable here and there throughout the United States, despite the legislation enacted and the extraordinary moral influence recently exerted to prevent further resort to this method of adjusting disputes between employers and employees, especially during the war. Thus, within a few days a strike involving thousands of men has taken place in one of the great electrical supply plants of the nation, and strikes are threatened in shipyards, in hotels, and in other branches of industry.

The American Federation of Labor is plainly on record as opposed to strikes at this time. State and federal laws have been enacted with the view of rendering strikes unnecessary and inexcusable. The Secretary of Labor last January appointed six men and one woman, representative alike of employers and employees, to act as an Advisory Labor Council, with the special purpose of standardizing labor policies, bringing workers and work together, adjusting disputes, and so on. In February the nation was congratulated very generally, by the press, on the result of conferences held under the auspices of this council, and on the assurances which these meetings gave of a determination, on the part of capital and labor, to sink all differences and pull together for the winning of the war. In March an agreement governing the relations of capital and labor during the war was reached by another federal agency, the Labor Planning Board. The main purpose of this compact was to prevent strikes. It was announced, with seeming authority, at that time, that labor representatives had pledged the members of unions engaged in war work not to strike until after the government had investigated and passed upon differences between employees and employers. In April, another federal agency, the Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board, announced the adoption of a uniform wage scale for all shipyard workers on the Atlantic Coast, and this was so acceptable that no doubt was entertained respecting the successful extension of the method upon which the plan was based.

In January President Wilson issued a proclamation in which, after naming the membership of a National War Labor Board, he stated its purpose as being:

To settle, by mediation and conciliation, controversies arising between employers and workers in fields of production necessary for the effective conduct of the war, or in other fields of national activity, delays and obstructions which might in the opinion of the National Board affect detrimentally such production; to provide, by direct appointment or otherwise, for committees or boards to sit in various parts of the country where controversies arise and secure settlement by local mediation and conciliation; and to summon the parties to controversies for hearing and action by the National Board in event of failure to secure settlement by mediation and conciliation.

In this proclamation, the President urged upon all employers and employees within the United States the necessity of utilizing the means and methods thus provided for the adjustment of all industrial disputes, "that there shall be no discontinuance of industrial operations which would result in the curtailment of war necessities." To clinch the matter, the President a few days ago nominated ten representative men to act as umpires in controversies which could not be settled by agreement of the membership of the War Labor Board.

The long and short of the whole matter, then, is, that those employers and employees now involved in disputes which threaten strikes, or in disputes which have already reached the breaking point, have not taken advantage of the machinery of adjustment which the government has provided.

The emergency confronting the nation demands that they shall turn from the old methods to the new. Suspension of essential industry, at the present stage of things, is an offense against the nation and against civilization. If the disputants will not voluntarily submit their differences for adjustment, in accordance with the methods devised by the government, and in response to the President's urgent appeal, then the matter should be taken out of their hands and settled for them. While the war lasts, no strikes are allowable.

The Montagu Report

THE eagerly awaited Montagu report on constitutional reforms in India, which was issued in London recently, promises to be a landmark in the long history of the great dependency. Before he set out on his journey to India last August, a journey which every one regarded as fraught with peculiar significance, Mr. Montagu, speaking in the House of Commons, referred with refreshing frankness to the hopes and intentions of the government in regard to India. "The policy of His Majesty's Government," he said, "with which the Government of India is in full accord, is that of the increasing association of Indians in every branch of the administration, and the gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to the progressive realization of responsible government in India as an integral part of the British Empire." Mr. Montagu's whole statement was characterized by a peculiar hopefulness, and was specially welcomed in India by reason of the fact that it met what Mr. Montagu himself described as that country's great desire, the assurance of "a practical beginning."

Once arrived in India, Mr. Montagu entered upon his task with characteristic energy. He made it a point to

hear all sides, and it was by no means an easy task. A large section of the Anglo-Indian press did not attempt to conceal its disapproval of much that the mission was supposed to have in view, whilst the Indian press went to the other extreme, in many instances, and formulated proposals either utterly impossible or entirely premature. The Montagu mission, however, persisted with commendable patience, and now the result is at last published.

It is, of course, impossible in the space available, to consider in detail such a tremendous state paper, but the kernel of the whole issue is perhaps contained in the clause which provides for the bifurcation of the Viceregal Council. It is in this that the Indians will see the fulfillment of "that large measure of responsible government" for which they hoped. The existing council is to be named the Legislative Assembly of India, and to be raised to a total strength of 100 members, two-thirds of whom will be elected. Thus the official majority disappears. One-third of the number are to be nominated by the Viceroy, but of this third not fewer than one-third will consist of individuals who are not officials. The value of the term "a large measure" is revealed in the constitution of the second chamber. This chamber, or Council of State, as it is to be called, will participate in the ordinary legislative business and will be the final legislative authority in matters which the government regards as essential. It will consist of fifty members, exclusive of the Governor-General, twenty-one to be elected and twenty-nine nominated. Thus the final voice in all important legislative matters is still in the hands of a nominated body. The whole plan, however, is just what it declares itself to be, only a step, although a very substantial step, toward the desired goal, but not the goal itself.

This, indeed, is the point which the report aims above all things to emphasize. The scheme is purely transitional in character, and, as the report states, "the hope of avoiding mischief in such transitional schemes lies in facing the fact that they are temporary expedients for training purposes, provided the goal is not merely kept in sight, but made attainable, not by agitation but by the operation of the machinery inherent in the scheme itself."

The real training ground, however, furnished by this project will be found in the complete popular government which is accorded to local bodies. What the people of India need, above all things, at the present time is some measure of political training, and some opportunity for securing it. No better school could be provided than the local parliament and the responsibility of conducting local affairs, in which each member of the community has an intimate interest.

Finally, no one could read the document without being struck by the evident desire of the mission to accord the Indian people the utmost freedom to govern themselves consistent with the real security of the country. The report is, moreover, clearly actuated by that good will which is a first requisite of success, and which is sure of a cordial welcome nowhere more certainly than in India.

The "Swimmin' Hole"

LONG before school was closed for the summer vacation, in the raw afternoons of April, as well as in the sometimes promising but usually disappointing afternoons of May, some mysteriously impelling force would send the boys of the district down to the southwest corner of Thompson's Pasture, where Sandy Brook had formed a miniature lake. Overhanging willows, flanked by graceful maples, with a sycamore and an oak acting as sentinels, had kept guard over the pond through the months of winter and early spring, and were putting out their leaves as fast as circumstances would permit; but the thin foliage was no protection against the east wind, and the boys, after casting longing glances over the water, and wishing the hot weather would hurry up, would turn their steps homeward and drown their sorrows in "three-cornered cat," "mumblety-peg," or leapfrog.

Waiting was a hard task, made all the harder by the news that, somehow, found its way into Washington township from other parts of the county, where swimmin' had been going on for some time. Just how it happened that boys at Peterson's Ford and Hamilton Creek, and points along Green River found the water "fine" for weeks before one cared to go in at Thompson's Pasture the boys never could understand; nor could they understand why their parents seemed to be pleased that Sandy Brook was fed by springs rather than by surface water.

Needless to say, there were venturesome youths who would go in, anyway, and come out blue and shivering; who found it hard to dry themselves by running up and down the bank, and who were finally compelled to go home, driven and made desperate by hunger, with telltale hair; but the majority resisted the temptation, no matter how highly the temperature of the water was extolled by the few, and there was nothing bordering upon joyous enthusiasm in or around the pool until, say, the beginning of July.

From that time on it was not a question of going in so much as the number of times in the day a "feller" could go in without being missed at home. By this time the willow, the maple, the sycamore, and the oak were fully garbed, the reflections of their fluttering leaves were playing hide-and-seek with the noisy, splashing, floating, diving, happy boys, and the glorious lights and shadows fashioned by the waving foliage on the banks were producing wondrous kaleidoscopic effects on the shimmering surface of the pool.

Boys would disappear from the water and from the bank at intervals, and no questions were asked. The conventions required that, at certain intervals, the lads should "show up" around the house. Their homes were seldom approached from the direction of Thompson's Pasture. Quite the contrary. It was thought good tactics and sound policy to approach, carelessly and whistling, from the opposite direction, and to break in upon mother with some surprising or startling piece of information, without relevance to swimming, before she had a chance to ask where Jimmy, Henry, Art, Charley, or Johnnie had been all morning.

The process of appearing in time to prevent the growth of suspicion and a consequent "word to father," was as

nothing, however, compared with the process of disappearing for the next run down to the "swimmin' hole." Dissolving might be a better word. The boy was in the yard cutting weeds and whistling, or he was in the cow lot feeding the pigs and singing, or he was close by the house drawing water for the horses, and both whistling and singing; he was where his mother could lay her hands on him, she felt, at any moment, and then suddenly he was not.

There was nothing to show when or how he had vanished. It could not have been more than five seconds ago that he had asked whether it would not be a good idea to wet down the lettuce, and yet, if his mother only knew it, he was by this time discarding his one principal garment, and ready to take his fourth plunge for the day in the "swimmin' hole." An hour or so later he would appear where she had seen him last, whistling or singing the last part of the tune he had begun before he was carried away by the wind, and looking as innocent as if he had never even heard of such a place as Thompson's Pasture.

Notes and Comments

FROM such accounts as have recently been published concerning the acquisition of American newspapers by Germany, it would seem that some of those dailies that were so long unable to see clearly why the United States should involve itself in "a war in which it was in no wise concerned" had their vision impaired by looking too intently toward the German Embassy at Washington.

"EX ORIENTE PAX." That is a great word for the people." So declared Herr Feherenbach, the president, in the Reichstag recently. At almost the same time that these words were being sent round the world, there went other messages, a victory of the Tzecho-Slovak troops in Eastern Siberia, another victory less than 500 miles east of Moscow, the formation of a new provisional government in Siberia, and the occupation by American and British troops of the whole of the Murman coast. A great word indeed, but peace seems to be coming out of the East in strange habiliments.

SAID, or wrote, Jeremiah O'Leary, charged in New York with conspiracy to violate the Espionage Act of the United States: "If Ireland were at Heligoland today, instead of where she is, there would be no England. Germany, then, would have an ally that, unlike Italy, would not forsake her." But he forgot to add the necessary rider: "There would be no Ireland," at least if the Germans could help it.

DECIDEDLY, self-advertisement does not come easily to the British nation. Though not to be commended as a good practice in itself, a total lack of the capacity is apt to lead to serious underestimation by the world in general, and her allies in particular, of the part which, aside from the actual battle fronts, Great Britain has played in the war. For instance, how many people, either at home or abroad, realize that, during three and a half years of war, the Admiralty has carried 17,000,000 passengers, by military transport, backward and forward to the various theaters of war! The number of animals conveyed has exceeded 2,000,000, and the tonnage of stores 37,000,000. These figures include a large amount of assistance given to allies. Italy, to quote only one instance, has received a million tons of stores carried by the British Admiralty, and three and a half million tons of coal have reached her in requisitioned steamers. These are just a few facts, which, after a deal of prodding of the government departments concerned, have been made public, but with a characteristic lack of trumpet-blowing.

A READER of this newspaper recalls that, about the year 1850, The Christian Citizen, a journal published in Worcester, Mass., and edited by Elihu Burritt, "the Learned Blacksmith," carried regularly at the head of its first page the following prophecy:

It comes, it comes, or soon or late,
Despite your butcher hordes,
The hour when right shall shatter might,
Ideas shall conquer swords.

Whether this quatrain is preserved in "Sparks From the Anvil," or in "Thoughts on Things at Home and Abroad," or whether it was an inspiration that came to the remarkable editor during his famous "Walk From John o' Groat's to Land's End," some one who still reads him will perhaps be able to tell. At all events, it might well have been composed yesterday.

"WE HAVE no intention to keep Belgium in any form whatever," asserted the German Imperial Chancellor, Count von Hertling, apologetically. As Germany has all along declared her intention of holding Antwerp and other ports giving her an outlet to the North Sea and the power to control the straits, and as the Allies have been equally positive in their determination to prevent her carrying out her object, the proverbial two and two and the lesson of the fox and the grapes might be put together with profit.

THE removal of the German statue of Frederick the Great from the War College in Washington has its peculiar complement in an ingenious transformation effected by the authorities of Cincinnati, O. For many years a statue of Germania has stood in front of a building in that city, but, its usefulness having been outlived, it was decided to get rid of the affront. A highly ingenious method was adopted. Germania stood in heroic attitude, with one hand outstretched, and a globe at her feet. The other hand grasped a palm of victory and a shield bearing the Prussian eagle. Today, by a process of clever adaptation, the head, clothes, and insignia have been altered. The German shield has become the escutcheon of the Stars and Stripes. The globe at her feet no longer symbolizes world conquest, and the outstretched hand has a protective significance. After this, the skill of the ancients in transforming the Roman statues, with their "rain disks," into Christian saints wearing aureoles, will have a modern rival.